Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—JULY 19, 1844

MR. STEWART'S SPEECH.

Let none of our readers fail to give the plain, practical, common-sense speech of HON ANDREW STEWART a careful reading. It is the plain, unvarnished truth. It is the language of a Pennsylvania's patriot to Pennsylvanians. Let them heed its admonitions. We learn that Messrs. M'Candless and Black, who went from this city to plead the cause of the free-trader, Polk, did not attempt to answer Mr. Stewart's arguments, for the very good reason that they are unanswerable.

The Glorious Work goes bravely on.

From east, west, north and south, the accounts of progress of Whig principles are most cheering. In many parts of the country the enthusiasm is fully up to that of 1840, and in some places exceeds it. It will doubtless equal it in all parts of the country before the election.

In connection with these cheering indications, is to be taken into the account the great number of changes to the Whig ranks from that of the Locofocos. If we were to herald all the changes we see noted in the papers, our room would not suffice to give them place. In this county we hear of daily changes, and as light spreads in regard to Mr. Polk's tariff sentiments, these changes will increase in a greater rations in all Western Pennsylvania.

An elderly gentleman, of very respectable appearance, from Armstrong county, called on us this week, and informed us he had always voted the Democratic ticket heretofore, but at the next election, as a patriotic Pennsylvanian, he should vote for Mr. Clay. He said, that a more gross deception was never attempted to be palmed off on any people, than the attempt of the Locofoco leaders to impose Mr. Polk on the people of Pennsylvania as a Tariff candidate. He stated his full conviction, that if Mr. Polk was elected, the present tariff *would be repealed*, and Pennsylvania interests prostrated in the dust. He said there was not a man in Armstrong county but was in favor of our present tariff, and that they would not support any man opposed to it; but that the Locofoco paper in Kittaning, by a course prevarication and garbling and gross deception, was endeavoring to create an impression that Mr. Polk was at least as good a tariff man as Mr. Clay. However, the light is gradually reaching the people and as far as the truth extends, they will repudiate Mr. Polk.

A very respectable Locofoco in this city, also informed us this week, that he could not vote for Mr. Polk, without proving recreant to every principle dear to a Pennsylvanian. These changes are going on with rapidity in spite of the shameful attempts at deception by the Locofoco papers.

But among the indications of cheering prospects, are the immense meetings held in every part of the country. "Clay Meetings," "Tariff Meetings," "Markle Meetings," &c., meet us in every paper we open. To give any thing like even a synopsis of these meetings is beyond our power; but we feel bound to take some notice of the doings of Western Pennsylvania, the district of country with which we are more immediately connected.

Among the meetings lately held, was one in Warren county, at Sugar Grove, on the 4th inst. It was an assemblage of the Whigs in Mass Meeting to celebrate the day of Independence, & to respond to the nominations of the Whig party at the Harrisburgh and Baltimore Conventions. The day was fine and every thing propitious.

Processions from every part of the surrounding country paraded into the place, blocking up the streets with an immense crowd of people, with music, banners, and various emblems indicative of Whig principles. The ladies, always true patriots, were present in great numbers, almost every vehicle containing some of the gentler sex, with smiling countenances and warm hearts.

It was the meeting of thousands of the great Whig family who had not had opportunity to meet and congratulate each other around their Country's altar since 1840.

In an account of this splendid meeting, the Warren Whig Banner says:

The whole number present it is somewhat difficult to determine. But the estimates of those most familiar with seeing large assemblages together vary from three to six thousand. We are entirely satisfied by the count of the wagons and carriages, the horses with saddles and a reasonable estimate of those who came in from the immediate neighborhood on foot, that there was not less than 4,000, and we think 5,000 was nearer the actual number present. It was agreed by all that there were twice as many as attended the Mass meeting at the same place in 1840, and that was estimated at 3,000, which would make this 6,000. Again something over 2,000 took dinner at the tables so richly and beautifully spread by Messrs, Langdon in the grove and Capt. Wilson in his house, and large numbers were entertained at the private tables of the citizens, whose hospitality was extended freely to all they could accommodate. And yet it was said on all hands that not more than HALF the multitude dined. But the numbers were sufficient to prove that the true spirit is abroad and that the Whig cause is destined to triumph in this county—although as hearty and zealous a party of Whigs from Jamestown and Busti N. Y. as ever lived participated in the celebration, it is but just to say that three fourths or more of the multitude were of Warren county.

We might go further into detail in describing this glorious rising of the people at the opening of the campaign. But the organization and proceedings have been fully reported by the Secretaries and will be seen in another column. We would only add that the speaking which was of the first order and the whig songs which were well sung, were received with immense applause, and the whole proceedings of the day were marked with that good order, temperance and decorum which characterizes the whig party. And our friends throughout the State and country, may rely upon it that Warren county is awake and will do her duty.

On the same day, the Locofocos held a mass meeting, at Warren, the county seat. The Locofoco paper says there were 600 present, collected from 40 miles square, but the Whig Banner says, that by accurate count, there were 190 men, women and children, in the procession in wagons. In their precession when they marched on foot to the Court House 241. In the Court House yard as nearly as could be estimated, there were 150 to 200 women and children seated when the foot procession entered. Thus giving the largest allowance there were only 241 including boys, or 441 including the boys and 200 women, to make the 600 voters out of. So much for Locofocoism in Warren county. How meagre does their meetings look, even taking their own account, compared with the immense Whig meeting.

The above is for the parts north of us. Now for something south, even from that dark corner. Greene county, which is being enlightened by the prevalence of Whig principles. In Waynesburgh on the 4th inst., the Whigs had a glorious turn out. We take the following from the Waynesburgh Democrat, in which the proceedings are reported at length:

"Immediately in front of the table stood the nation's choice, the people's favorite son, HARRY OF ASHLAND or rather the 'Ash' without the "Harry," one hundred feet in height without splicing, tall majestic and sublime, a fit emblem of him whom it was intended to represent. From an arm attached to the poll, at the height of 80 feet floats the national flag, 20 feet square, containing the 26 stars and stripes, beatifully arranged, and presented to the Clay Club by the Whig Ladies of Waynesburg. Sixty feet from this pole stood another intended to represent the nations choice for the second office, Theodore Frelinghuysen.—From its top floats another flag, representing the 13 old Whig States that first framed this Union, and ever since so nobly maintained it. On the opposite side of the street stands old Gen. Markle, with a streamer from his top, gracefully floating towards the capitol of the commonwealth. Last, though not least comes him of the 18th district, our own indomitable Stewart, standing immediately opposite to his opponent, with his principles (the Tariff and Distribution floating in the breeze. Several arches were thrown across the street composed of laurel and pine with flowers beautifully interspersed by the fair hands of our young ladies."

But better than all was the part borne in the ceremonies of the day by the Whig ladies. They not only made banners and flags, but sent in their sentiments to the table, a practice now set on foot by them, which we hope will be adopted every where, as commendable and praiseworthy as it is patriotic and noble. We add their toasts:

By a Lady.
Forever be this g'orious day,
Sacred to Freedom, Whigs and Clay.

By a Lady. Henry Clay—His debt of gratitude will soon be paid.

By Miss Louisa C. Campbell. Henry Clay—Eulogy can add nothing to his fame. I only wish to hang my little wreath of praise amidst the festoons of never dying amaranths.

By Miss Caroline M. Seigfried.
May Fate or Fortune ne'er annex us,
To Loco husbands or to Texas!

By a Lady. Locofoco Beaux—Dear little creatures, may their shadows never be less! You can't come it with your Takes us. (Texas.)

By Miss Caroline Hook.
The Ladies love the great, the good, the best,
We therefore go for Harry of the West!

By Miss Rebecca Adams. General Markle—honor to the brave and true.

Clay, Frelinghuysen, Markle, Stewart, and the Tariff were remembered in nearly all the toasts.

Such are some of the indications of zeal in Western Pennsylvania. But the same spirit is up all over the country. In Cincinnati the rumblings of the mighty excitement of 1840 are beginning to be heard, and Louisville is absolutely in a blaze.—Nothing like it was ever known before in that city. Banners and flags, stream from every Whig house, and gorgeous processions are almost of nightly occurrence.

And Pittsburgh is beginning to move, though generally somewhat sluggish in these matters. But the fire does not burn any the less surely however, though it lacks the display. But the fire is about to blaze up in Pittsburgh. Our first ward processions are to come off to-morrow night, when we hold our mass meeting at Broadhursts, and means will doubtless be taken shortly to have a grand parade of all the Whigs in the vicinity.

Let us then go on—our cause is just—we labor for our dearest interests against the grossest deception. We labor emphatically for *bread!* James K. Polk, and the Locofoco leaders who support him, would absolutely take the bread out of the mouths of the great mass of our people, by destroying our tariff, the great source of Pennsylvania prosperity. We labor for the welfare of our wives and children, for means to support and educate them James K. Polk has solemnly declared he will endeavor to procure the repeal of our tariff, and he is supported on this issue by the free-traders of the south. Shall we not then display some enthusiasm! Shall we not hang out our banners, and have our processions, our speeches, and our clubs, and use every laudable and just means, peacfully and lawfully to protect our dearest interests? We will, we ought! We are determined to save Pennsylvania from the destruction destined for her, though there are Pennsylvanians in our midst, so recreant to their own and neighbor's interests, that they sacrifice every thing at the shrine of party.

THE PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, concluded its annual session, at Steubanville, Ohio, on Wednesday last.—The following clergymen are stationed in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

Pittsburgh—Liberty street, Rev. Geo. S. Holmes.
" Smithfield street, Rev. John H. White.
" Wesley Chapel, Rev. D. S. Welling,
" Asbury Chapel, Rev. W. F. Lauck.
Alleghany—Beaver street, Rev. Wesley Kenny.
" South Common, Rev. Louis Burton.
Birmingham, Rev. Jer. Knox.

ANOTHER WARREN COUNTY TRAGEDY.

Warren County, N. J., says the Newark Advertiser, has again been stained with blood—another case of domestic disorder and vice. An old man of 60, of good estate, Mathew Ayers, and the father of a large family settled in the county, has been living some time with a loose woman, at Alamuche much to the chagrin of his family. On Wednesday night three of his sons, men having families, with a small party, made a renewed effort to abduct the woman, but in breaking into the house, they roused the old man, who seized his gun and fired—his son Walter, aged 30 years, receiving the fatal charge. A Coroner's inquest promptly investigated the case, and it appears by the verdict that the old man did not know who the assailants were. It will undergo judicial investigation.

The death of Dr. Grant is rendered certain by letters to the Missionary Rooms in Boston. He died at Mosul, of typhus fever, April 24th. Dr. G. was born in Oneida Co., in August, 1807, and was therefore 37 years of age. Having received a theological education, he embarked at Boston, May 11, 1835, and arrived at Ooroomash, Oct. 24, 1835, where he devoted himself with great zeal and fidelity to the propagation of the gospel among the Nestorians.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

The Alexandria Gazette says, "We have intelligence from North Carolina and Kentucky, the States to vote next in order after Louisiana, which satisfies us that the Whigs in these States will sweep every thing before them—giving such majorities for the People's men, Clay and Frelinghuysen, as will make the heart of every true Whig in the United States to rejoice and be glad. And if the Whig spirit is thus alive in the South and West, it is, if possible, stronger and more active in the North. There are forty-two pounders in that region to hear from."

The body of a German named G. A. Martin, or Mechie, of 42 Dey street, New York, was found on Saturday morning, in a wood near Hoboken, partially buried beneath stones. Five dirk-knife wounds and a gun shot wound were found on the body, which had been robbed. A young German, acquainted with the deceased, has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer.

We do think, a straight forward liar, one who will tell a big, fat, plump lie, is an honest man compared with that little, dirty, sneaking individual, who will so mingle up truth with falsehood as to make it really worse than falsehood itself. Such the Locofocos are doing now, in relation to the tariff.—*Wheeling Times.*

THE EXECUTION.—To morrow is assigned for the execution of John McDaniel and Joseph Brown, under sentence for the murder of the Mexican Chavis, on the Plains of Arkansas. The prisoners are waiting the return of a messenger from Washington, sent thither with evidence intended to secure a respite, if not a reprieve, from punishment; but this is not likely to arrive in any shape.—St Louis Repub, July 11th.

From the Uniontown Democrat.

IMPORTANT.

Mr. Polk's late Anti-Tariff letter reviewed, and his position defined.

The following *clear* and *distinct* view of the positions of the two presidential candidates on the Tariff question was presented by Mr. Stewart, in a discussion which occurred in the Court House on Friday evening.

Mr. Stewart commenced by saying that to understand the subject, it was necessary in the first place to ascertain what the PRESENT views and opinions of Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk were upon the tariff; and to see then what would be the practical operation and effect of their principles upon the interests of the country, if carried out in the administration of the government.

Mr. Clay's position, he said, was well understood—he is for the Whig tariff of 1842, he has so declared himself repeatedly; in proof it is only necessary to refer to his Harrisburgh letter of the 11th of May, 1844, in which he says:

"The Tariff act of 1842 has been bitterly denounced, and gross epithets applied to it. Its repeal was pronounced to be a favorite object of our political opponents. They have a majority of some fifty or sixty in the House. A bill to repeal that Tariff has been pending a great part of the present session of Congress. And yet, yesterday, on a test vote, a majority of the House decided against the repealing bill, *leaving* THE TARIFF OF 1842 in *full* and SALUTARY *operation!* This decision was an involuntary *concession* of our political opponents to the WISDOM and BENIFICENCE *of whig policy*, produced by the returning prosperity of the country, and the enlightened opinion of the people."

Thus you see Mr. Clay declares himself unequivocally and decidedly for the Whig tariff of 1842. Fortunately within the last hour, said Mr S., I have been furnished with Mr. Polk's late letter to Mr. Kane, of Philadelphia, on the subject of the tariff; he pronounced it by far the most important document that had appeared since the Presidential nominations—important, because it *defines* and *fixes* Mr. Polk's position, heretofore so equivocal, on the tariff question—it fixes him *now* and at all times distinctly for the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and for the adoption of a horizontal tariff of 20 per cent ad valorem, discriminating below that amount for revenue. In a public discussion in Tennessee, as late as April 1843, Mr Polk says:

"I am in favor of repealing the act of the last Congress, (the act of 1842,) and restoring the compromise tariff act of March 2d, 1833."

Which, Mr. Polk says, will afford sufficient protection to the manufactures, and is all they ought to *desire*, or to which they are *entitled*—thus 20 per cent. is what Mr. Polk, in the language of his letter to Mr. Kane, considers "FAIR AND JUST PROTECTION TO ALL THE GREAT INTERESTS of the WHOLE UNION, embracing agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation." In this letter Mr. Polk says expressly, "my opinions upon the tariff have often been given to the public, they are to be *found* in my PUBLIC ACTS and the PUBLIC DISCUSSIONS in which I have participated"—and here they are. "*I am in favor of the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and of restoring the Compromise act of 2d March, 1833.*" This is Mr. Polk's *present* position as defined by himself—there can be no dispute about it. This letter settles the matter. Mr. Clay is then for the Tariff of 1812, Mr. Polk denounces it as ruinous, and says he is for restoring the compromise act of 20 per cent. as the highest rate of duty.

To remove all doubt as to Mr Polk's position, here is his letter, word for word. The loose and unmeaning slang in the concluding paragraph, about "just and fair protection," can humbug nobody—the first paragraph referring to his public acts and public discussions, for his *present* opinions, settles the question—hear him.

COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE, June 19th, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the tariff, and among others yours of the 30th ultimo. My opinions on this subject have been often given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts, and in the public discussions in which I have participated.

I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed; at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection merely and not for revenue.

Acting upon these general principles, it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of General Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the tariff act of 1828. I voted for the act of 1832, which contained modifications of some of the objectionable provisions of the act of 1828. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, I gave my assent to a bill reported by that Committee in December, 1832, making further modifications of the act of 1828, and making also discriminations in the imposition of the duties which it proposed. That bill did not pass, but was superseded by the bill commonly called the Compromise Bill, for which I voted.

In my judgment, it is the duty of the government, to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation. I heartily approve the resolutions upon this subject, passed by the Democratic National Convention, lately assembled at Baltimore.

I am with great respect,
Dear sir, your ob't. servant.
JAMES K. POLK.

John K. Kane, Esq., Philadelphia.

This letter intimates no change, refers to his former *acts* and *declarations* for his *present* opinions. Now, sir, might not George McDuffie, John C. Calhoun, or the veriest anti-tariff nullifier in the South, sign this letter without the slightest compromitment. In fact Mr. Polk has uniformly went with the South against the *protective* policy, he is with them *now*, and they are with him. During the whole of his 14 years service in Congress—he never—never once voted to *increase* but always to *reduce* the Tariff. I defy his friends to point out a single instance to the contrary.

Mr Polk says he is for a tariff for revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of government—so is Mr. Calhoun. He says "I have *heretofore* sanctioned such *moderate* discriminating duties as would produce the revenue needed;" he voted for the tariff of 1832, (the only tariff bill he ever voted for in his life, except the compromise bill,) and why did he vote for it? He tells you in his Tennessee speech—because it *reduced* the tariff of 1828; not as much as he *wished*, but as much as he *could*, and quite too much for me, for I voted against it, said Mr S., as did eleven of my tariff colleagues.

Mr. Calhoun is a better tariff man than Mr. Polk—in 1816 he voted to *increase* the protective duties; Mr. Polk has never voted to *increase* but always to *reduce* them. Next Mr. Polk says he sustained the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means in December 1832 (Mr. Verplank's bill) making still further reductions of the act of 1828. The favorite bill of Mr. Polk's reduced every advolorem duty after 1835, down to 20—15—10 and 5 per cent—except one—the duty on coach lace was left at 25 per cent. Wool and woolens to 15—worsted to 10, and certain cloths, kerseys, and blankets 5 per cent. A bill which would have crushed at a blow every manufacturer, laborer, farmer and mechanic in this country—worse than the compromise bill when it had run down in 1842 to 20 per cent. horizontal and infinitely worse—*not half* as good as McKay's bill of the last session; and this is the bill that Mr Polk boasts of having *assented to*, and which he says made "discriminations in the imposition of the duties which it proposed." Yet it discriminated with a vengeance—Cotton, wool and woollens after 1835 from 20 down to 15—10 and 5 per cent!! "small by degress and beautifully less." This is Mr. Polks *brag bill*. This is what he calls "*fair and just protection to all* the great interests of the *whole Union*" "fair and just"—and who is not for "fair and just?" who will say that he is for what is un-fair and un-just? Mr. McDuffie says 15 per cent. is "fair and just." Mr. Polk says 16 per cent (the average of Verplank's bill) is "fair and just" protection to all our great interests. Mr. McKay last winter said that an average of 30 per cent was "fair and just." Every man says of course that his own views are "fair and just." Mr. Polk's definition "fair and just tariff" is worse than Gen Jackson's "*judicious tariff.*"

But Mr. Polk in his first paragraph has fixed and defined his own position. On the 3d of April, 1843, he said, "I am for repealing the act of 1842, and reducing the duties to the rates at which they were on the 30th of June, 1842," (20 per cent ad valorem) and according to his letter to Mr Kane he is for it *now*. Thus we have Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk both fixed as to the precise amount of duty they are for on every article in the whole tariff. Take the Whig Tariff of 1842 and you have Mr. Clay's bill, and take the tariff as it stood on the 30th of June, 1842, (20 per cent. horizontal) and you have Mr Polk's bill.

Now let us see how they will operate when brought to bear on the people and their interests. I see a great many mechanics and some manufacturers present. Well, gentlemen, give us your opinions of Mr Clay's and Mr. Polk's Protection:

		per cent	per cent.
Shoemakers,	Clay gives you	60	Polk 20
Hatters,	Clay gives you	50	Polk 20
Tailors,	"	50	" 20
Blacksmiths,	"	45	" 20
Tanners,	"	43	" 20
Tinners,	"	43	" 20
Ironmasters,	"	$25 00 pr. t.	633
Wool manf's.,	"	40	" 20
Cotton "	"	140	" 20
Glass "	"	120	" 20
Paper "	"	80	" 20
Carpet weavers,	"	45	" 20
Farmers, on wool,	"	40	" 20
On spirits,	"	155	" 20
On wheat,	"	40	" 20
On Beef & Pork,	"	120	" 10
On Cheese,	"	70	" 20
On Coal,	"	40	" 20

and to all others in the same proportion.—Thus those employed in every branch of industry can now judge for themselves. Clay secures the American Market for the *American* farmers, manufacturers and mechanics, *Polk* gives it up to the *British* or compels the American to come down and work as cheap as the paupers of Europe, (from 12 to 20 cents per day.) Clay is for the *American* system, Polk for the *British*—this is the true state of the question and it cannot be disguised or evaded. When the *British* and *Americans* are contending for the *American* market, the question is which side will you take? Such being the true state of the question, which should we prefer for President, James K Polk the Champion of the "*British system*" or Henry Clay the illustrious champion and advocate of the "*American system?*"

Clay is for the tariff of 1842, Polk for 20 per cent horizontal. This is settled by their late letters—Mr. Clay's of the 11th May, to Harrisburgh, and Mr Polk's of the 19th June, to Mr. Kane, of Philadelphia. Can Pennsylvania, *unanimous* with Clay for the tariff of 1842, hesitate in her choice. Politicians and office seekers may—the people, the enlightened, patriotic, unsophisticated people never—They will never commit *suicide* with their eyes open—when the great principles in issue—the *tariff*, *distribution* and *Texas* questions are clearly and rightly understood by the people, they will go against Mr. Polk and his *British* 20 per cent tariff—his anti distribution, and his slavery and Texas annexation policy, by an overwhelming majority. Mark the prediction—mark it.

Mr S proceeded further to discuss this and other topics, but our limits will not permit a more extended report at this time.

Messrs McCandless, Black and Magraw of Pittsburgh spoke in reply, but they utterly failed to shake a single position taken by Mr. Stewart.

Whig Prize Song.

The Boston Clay Club, some months ago, offered a prize of fifty dollars for the best song in honor of Henry Clay, which should be written to the tune of "The Brave Old Oak." It has been awarded to John H. Warland, formerly editor of the Claremont Eagle, and subsequently of the American, a daily paper printed in Boston—The New York Tribune of Wednesday furnishes the following copy of this song. It is entitled

THE WHIG CHIEF.

BY J. H. WARLAND, ESQ.

TUNE—"*The Brave Old Oak.*"

A song for the Chief the brave Whig Chief,
Who hath reigned in our hearts so long;
Let the welkin ring as his name we sing,
And around his banner throng!
In the darkest day, when the bold gave way,
He upreared his noble form,
And his voice was heard, like our mountain bird
Swelling high above the storm
Then gather we all, at our country's call,
And march in battle array;
Let the song and shout ring gaily out,
As we swell the ranks for CLAY!
CHORUS—Then gather we all, at our country's call,
And march in battle array;
Let the song and shout ring gaily out,
As we swell the ranks for CLAY!

When he foemen came, with sword and flame,
Sounded forth his voice that day,
From the council hall, like the trumpet's call,
When it summons to the fray.
Like the drum's loud beat when armies meet,
It roused our gallant tars;
As a banner of light in the dark midnight,
They unfurled the stripes and stars,
Then gather we all, &c.

In his tones sublime, Bolivia's clime
Heard the chant of Liberty,
As, with outstretched hand, he bade her stand
With the nations of the free;
And Greece, with her isles, and vine-clad hills,
Where his hand Bozzaris led,
At his voice awoke, as if had spoke
One of her glorious dead.
Then gather we all, &c.

Oh, merry and free shall our voices be,
As we pledge our Chieftan true,
Whose deathless name bears a nation's fame
Over the land and the water's blue!
On the ocean's foam on our mountain home,
Let each heart the call obey,
As swelleth the shout, and the song rings out,
For our Chief who wins the day!
Then gather we all, &c.

In the chair of state, due none but the great,
The world shall our Chieftan see;
For triumph we must, our cause is just,
And perfect our union be;
Every eye's bright, every heart is light,
And the song and shout are gay;
For the victor comes and the roll of drums,
With his glorious Whig array.
Then gather we all, &c.

☞ The reported riot at Drummondsville turned out, as we supposed, nothing serious. A party of Orangemen from Toronto accompanied by their wives, repaired to the Falls to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. On their arrival at Queenston, they were requested by those having charge of the railroad, to take off their badges, with which they complied. But notwithstanding they were assailed on their way with opprobrious epithets by some of the Catholic Irish who had assembled in anticipation of a row, and some brickbats were thrown at the cars. This was the extent of the riot that rumor so magnified.—Buff. Commer.

PITTSBURGH—JULY 20, 1844.

Something for Locofocos.

The Pittsburgh Morning Post, by the grossest political deception, endeavors to make its readers believe that James K. Polk is in favor of protection to Pennsylvania interests. And yet this same Locofoco Morning Post, on the 13th of June last, acknowledged that Mr. Polk was supported at the South as *opposed to protection!* In the Post of June 13, 1844, appears the following paragraph, to wit:

This is the language of the venerable Ritchie than whom a purer man, either in political or private life, does not live. The language of Mr Ritchie is an index of the feeling of the South, which is nearly unanimous in *favor* of James K. Polk, Texas, Oregon, and OPPOSED to a Bank, and the PROTECTIVE FEATURE OF THE TARIFF.—James K. Polk, who, to adopt the language of another, "is the adopted son of GENERAL JACKSON, and the younger brother of MARTIN VAN BUREN."

Now we ask our Locofoco fellow citizens who are favorable to a tariff how they can reconcile this admission of the Post, with its almost daily attempts to bolster up Mr. Polk as a tariff man. Mark it, the Post admits that Mr. Polk is supported at the South as *opposed* to the PROTECTIVE FEATURE of the Tariff! He is in favor of a revenue tariff merely, without any regard to protection. He would tax tea and coffee, things we cannot produce, just as high as iron, wool, cotton and woollen goods, and produce we can raise. And the South, who know him well, who procured his nomination, support him on this ground. Will Locofocos of Pennsylvania support him on this ground? It cannot be. They are not so lost to all their dearest interests.

☞ The Whigs of Michigan, to the number of fifteen thousand, met at Marshall on the 5th inst.—The enthusiasm was such as was never before manifested in Michigan. Among the speakers was the Hon. Francis Granger, who addressed the mass nearly three hours in a speech of the most fervid and impassioned eloquence.

The Wheat Crop.

The Cincinnati Chronicle estimates the Wheat crop of Ohio just harvested at 20,000,000 bushels, about one-half of which will be a surplus, and at 60 cents P bushel will realise to the State 80,000,000. Whether this estimate approximates to the truth or not, it is now certain that the surplus throughout the west, after deducting the losses by the inundation of the Missouri, Mississippi, Wabash, etc., will considerably exceed that of 1842. Notwithstanding the disasters consequent on the inundation, and as is alleged in some of the Northern papers, by rust, the deficiency in the surplus will hardly be seen. The final closing up of this crop in 1845 will, we doubt not, produce changes in the views and course of many both in the political and commercial circles of the country—The prodigious increase in all kinds of Western produce during the past year, so far beyond all calculation, and the certain increase in the aggregates of the several items now coming forward, must necessarily bring about changes in business to accommodate the growing accumulation of all kinds of Produce of Western growth. This is now forseen. Changes must be made of sufficient magnitude to provide for the absorption of this surplus. The principal marts east and west, are burthened more or less with bread stuffs, and the stocks of Pork and Bacon, etc. are, at this advanced period of the season, still heavy. Prices, in view of the crops just on the verge of entering the market, are declining, and will probably rule lower than they do now: fluctuations will occur, but, on an average, they will be lower. The supplies for some time to come, will so far exceed the demand as to produce this result, and it must continue till a home market is created adequate to the consumption of the surplus left over after the comparatively small amount of Foreign exports are deducted.

We say the overplus will depress prices till such a change is brought about in business relations as to provide for its consumption at home.

Those who impute the depression in prices consequent on an excess of Produce, to the Tariff, are wofully ignorant of the subject. Nothing can be clearer than that the Tariff neither does nor can affect the prices of Produce while there is such an excess.

If it be an evil that prices should rule low, it is one the agricultural community can easily see must be endured till the demand approximates more nearly to the supply. For it there is no other remedy.

The growth of manufactures over the Union, at the present time, is much greater in comparison than the increase of surplus produce. And the proportion of population engaged in manufacturing is gaining so rapidly on this increased production, it must eventually overtake it. Then the supply being met by a proportionate demand the farmers will find that the Tariff has raised up a home market, which will afford remunerating prices for their Produce, and what, to them, is of far more importance, this market will be a *permanent* one. Such is the demand for cotton machinery, many builders in the East have orders on hand for twelve months to come. Our exports of manufactured fabrics are rapidly increasing. Though yet comparatively small we shall eventually exercise considerable influence on the Foreign markets of the world by the quantity, quality, and cheapness of our manufactures, exported.

There is another view of this subject of surplus Produce, which deserves consideration. At least a portion of our Farmers should turn their attention to the raising of other articles than breadstuffs. A large additional area of ground is yearly sown in Wheat and other grain, particularly in the new States. The West must ever continue to be the great granery of the nation, and it becomes a question whether it would not be more profitable to the Farmers in the old Commonwealths to engage in the culture of Silk, Wool, Stock, etc. As facilities increase for the transfer of Western Produce to the seaboard, it comes more directly in competition with the Produce of the Atlantic States, and lessens the income of land owners in them. Eastern lands being so much more valuable than Western, are depreciated by low prices of Produce in the centres of their commerce. But no such result would follow if the culture of articles not grown to any extent in the West, was more extensively introduced.

The amount of State Taxes for the present year, received by the City Collector, since March, was $13,411 29 of which $12,915 82 were paid in Coupons and Certificates of Interest due on State Loans, and the balance in cash.

Elizabeth Moving.

Below will be found the proceedings of the Clay Club, in Elizabeth, which we publish with unfeigned pleasure, as they show that the sterling Antimasons and Whigs of that place are alive to the importance of the glorious cause we all have so much at heart. We hope to receive similar proceedings from every township and borough in the county.—The two cities and vicinity are beginning the work in the right spirit, and if our country friends will only spare a little time for their country at this important crisis, we shall not only equal, but exceed the glorious majority of 1840.

We learn, from private sources, that the Whigs of Elizabeth are fully bent on coming up to the majority of 1840. To accomplish this they have organized their club, which meets every two weeks. They are willing and anxious to receive any help we can send them from the city. Their officers are C. F. Diehl, President; Joel Wall and James M. Hiken, Vice Presidents; G. H. Tower, Recordin. Secretary; Samuel Frew and Daniel M'Curdy, Corresponding Secretaries. Any speakers who may visit the place by calling on any of these gentlemen, can have a meeting called, or by writing to either of the corresponding secretaries, can have a meeting appointed for a certain day. Documents can also be sent to the corresponding secretaries, who will see that they are properly distributed.

The Club intend to raise an Ashland Pole shortly, and to have appropriate proceedings. Probably some of our friends here will visit them, on the occasion, if they let us know the time. So, the campaign is fairly opened in Elizabeth, and they have passed some resolutions of the right stripe, as follows

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

ELIZABETH CLAY CLUB.

At a meeting of the Clay Club of Elizabeth Township, held in the Town Hall, in the Borough, on the evening of Tuesday, July 16th, 1844. A committee consisting of Messrs. Saml Frew, Benjamin Coursen, Jacob Miller, Joel Wall, Daniel Thompson, Wm. McIntosh and Daniel M'Curdy, reported the following Resolutions, which were adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That we regard the coming contest for the Presidency as involving the most important issues that have ever been presented for the suffrage of the American people, and that prominent among these is the vital one of ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO OUR HOME INDUSTRY, against the selfish and insidious policy of foreign nations, and that in view of the ultimate consequences of the policy to be pursued in reference to this subject, we deem it essential that these high interests shall be confided to the charge of men, long and intimately acquainted with the past policy and legislative history of the country, and pledged by their public acts to a course of official conduct favorable to the American System.

1 *Resolved*, That in HENRY CLAY, the "Father of the American system," we recognise all the qualifications necessary to the object in view, and all the guaranties arising out of a long series of public acts for the furtherance of our great national prosperity, which are necessary to give assurance of a vigorous, energetic and enlightened administration, under the auspices of which we may hope to see the true interests of our country, settled upon a permanent basis.

2 *Resolved*, That in the provisions of the Tariff law of 1842, no greater amount of protection and encouragement is afforded to American industry, than what is demanded by every consideration of national Independence; and that the opinions of Mr. Clay, publicly expressed in favor of it, as an equitable and fair basis of national policy on this subject, gives him a paramount claim to the suffrage of all those who appreciate the advantage of placing our country upon a footing, which, in times of *peace* and *war*, will be independent of foreign supplies.

3 *Resolved*, That a permanent system of revenue, to meet the current expenses of the Government, cannot, without a violation of the true principles of national economy, include the proceeds of public lands; and that these should be distributed as provided for by the Act of '33 among the several States;—that in such an appropriation of the fund thence arising, a just respect would be paid to the undeniable claims of proprietorship asserted by the States.

4 *Resolved*, That in THEODORE FRELING USEN, the Whig Candidate for the Vice Presidency, we recognize an able and faithful co-adjutor with Mr. Clay on all the various subjects of Public Policy which we deem material. And as such, entitled to the confidence and suffrage of the American people.

5 *Resolved*, That in GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE, our candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, we have the pleasure of recommending, with all the confidence arising out of a PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE MAN, in the various relations which he has sustained towards the people of this particular section of the State, where he is known to us all. One whose sentiments we know to be sound on all the leading subjects embraced within the scope of Whig Policy in the State and national administration, and one peculiarly fitted by his GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, FRANKNESS and DECISION OF CHARACTER to give efficacy to those measures in the administration of the State government, as well as by his WELL KNOWN INTEGRITY, to give assurance of a faithful execution of all the promises held out to the people of the State.

6 *Resolved*, That we have full confidence in the worthiness and ability of the several candidates composing the Antimasonic and Whig Ticket of this County and that we will give to it our zealous and unanimous support.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted:

7 *Resolved*, That JAMES K. POLK is *not* entitled to the suffrages of Pennsylvania, for in OPPOSING the Tariff of '42, he shows himself an ENEMY of the MANUFACTURING and hence of the AGRICULTURAL interests of our State, and the readiness with which he nullifying, free trade presses, and leaders in South Carolina and elsewhere go into his support, is to us most conclusive evidence, that he is OPPOSED TO PROTECTION, and consequently the favorer of BRITISH INTERESTS.

8 *Resolved*, That the following named gentlemen, compose a Committee of Vigilance for Elizabeth Township and Borough, viz:

Saml Frew,	Wm Patterson,
Wm E Patterson,	Wm Douglass,
John B McClure,	Jno K Graham,
Wm Dravo,	H M Drennen,
John Pollock,	John Douglass,
Boyd Kelly,	John Howell,
Caleb Edmondson,	John Vankirk,
Jesse Applegate,	Joseph Taylor,
Harvey Applegate,	Saml Kerr,
Garret Wall,	Ebenezer Caldwell,
Michael Dravo,	Matthew Henderson,
John Rankin,	John Patterson,
F. C Fanegin,	Wm Hughes,
Thomas Smith,	James Patterson,
Cooper Howell,	John R. Shields,
Wm. Schrader,	John Irwin,
Daniel Thompson,	Daniel McCurdy,
Nicholas Miller,	Benj Coursen,
Joseph Smith,	Walter Wall,
Uriah Applegate,	Nathaniel Stevens,
Jacob Miller,	John Walker, Jr.,
Wm. Vankirk,	Hugh Fergus.

9 *Resolved*, That the above proceedings be signed by the officers of the Club, and published in all the papers in Pittsburgh favorable to the cause.

C. F. DIEHL, President.
Attest. G. H. TOWER, Sec'y.

THE "BARGAIN" SLANDER.

The April number of the Southern Quarterly Review, which belongs to the Calhoun wing of Locofocoism, contains an article on Clay and Calhoun, in which at the close of a parallel between the two statesmen, the reviewer makes the following honorable and complete recantation of his belief in the always despicable charge of bargain and corruption made against Mr. Clay:

"It is very seldom that we are furnished with a finer vindication of one's self than can be found in the address of Mr. Clay to his constituents, in reply to the famous (infamous?) charge of bribery and corruption made against him in the Presidential contest of 1825. We well remember the time when, in the heat and contest of battle, it seemed to us that charge was triumphantly sustained, and that Mr. Clay in the eye of posterity, would be forever disgraced. But time and a more even temper have produced here all the results that his best friends could desire, and, fresh from the perusal of this defence, we are ready to give him, if indeed he now requires it, the verdict of an acquittal. What is most remarkable is the truthfulness stamped on every line. It is the production of one who seemed to feel that he was not writing for a day, or for those who were then around

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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PITTSBURGH... JULY 23, 1844.

Mr. Clay on the Tariff.

ASHLAND, 29th June, 1844

Dear Sir:—I have received your favor, stating that our political opponents represent me as being a friend of Protection at the North, and for Free Trade at the South; and you desire an expression of my opinion, under my own hand, for the purpose of correcting this misrepresentation. I am afraid that you will find the effort vain to correct misrepresentations of me. Those who choose to understand my opinions can have no difficulty in clearly comprehending them. I have repeatedly expressed them as late as this spring, and several times in answer to letters from Pennsylvania. My opinions, such as they are, have been recently quite as freely expressed at the South as I ever uttered them at the North. I HAVE EVERY WHERE MAINTAINED THAT IN ADJUSTING A TARIFF FOR REVENUE, DISCRIMINATIONS OUGHT TO BE MADE FOR PROTECTION; THAT THE TARIFF OF 1842 HAS OPERATED MOST BENEFICIALLY, AND THAT I AM UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL.—These opinions were announced by me at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charleston in South Carolina, North Carolina, and in Virginia.

Your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Mr Frederick J. Cope."

MR. POLK ON THE TARIFF.

Letter to the people of Tennessee, June 1843.

"Upon the subject of the Tariff I have but little to add to what I have heretofore often declared to the public.—*All who have observed my course know that* I HAVE AT ALL TIMES BEEN OPPOSED TO THE 'PROTECTIVE POLICY." *I am for laying such moderate duties on imports as will raise revenue enough when added to the income from the sale of lands and other incidental sources, to defray the expenses of government economically administered. I am in favor of a Tariff for revenue,* AND OPPOSED TO A TARIFF FOR PROTECTION.—I was a member of Congress during the period that this subject excited greatest interest. *I was opposed to the Protective Tariff of* 1828 *and voted against it.* I voted for the act of 1832—*because it reduced the Tariff of* 1828 *to lower rates. That made some reduction,* THOUGH NOT AS MUCH AS I DESIRED *to have made.* I voted for the act of March 2d, 1833, (commonly called the compromise act,) which reduced the rates of the act of 1832 to still lower rates, and finally brought the rates of the act of 1832 down to a point at which no rate was after the 30th of June 1842 to be subject to a duty higher than 20 per cent. This was the law when the late Whig Congress came into power. By the tariff act of the 30th August, 1842, *the compromise act was violated and repealed* I AM OPPOSED TO THE ACT OF 1842, *not regarding it to be a revenue tariff, but in many of its provisions* HIGHLY PROTECTIVE AND OPPRESSIVE *in its character. I am in favor of the restoration of the compromise act of* 1833.

(Signed) JAMES K. POLK."

Mr. Polk On Wool.

"THE WOOL GROWERS CONSIDER THE DUTY ON FOREIGN WOOL AS IMPORTANT TO THEIR PROSPERITY. THIS OPINION I APPREHEND IS FOUNDED IN ERROR. * * *

"MY OWN OPINION IS THAT WOOL SHOULD BE DUTY FREE."—Congressional Debate, vol. 9, page 1191.

And for Annexation.

"I HAVE NO HESITATION IN DECLARING, THAT I AM IN FAVOR OF THE IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE TERRITORY AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

Jas. K. Polk, to the citizens of Cincinnati, Apr. 28, 1844.

A Tall Meeting of the Coons!

FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE IN COUNCIL.

The demonstration of Whig strength and zeal, on Saturday evening last, both in the procession, and at the Mass Meeting, was perfectly astounding to all parties. The Whigs were astonished, because the whole demonstration exceeded their most sanguine expectations; and the Locofocos, and other enemies of our glorious cause, were perfectly amazed and dumb with consternation. They had no idea that as many "coons" could have been gathered together in the whole county, let alone in Pittsburgh and vicinity. The lowest estimate we have heard of the numbers on the ground, is *five thousand!* (The compositor erroneously made us say yesterday 3000.) The large area of the ground of the fire-works, was a sea of heads, closely packed together, so that the pressure was almost suffocating. Some idea may be formed of the number present, from the fact, that persons have told us they found it impossible to get near enough the stand to hear Mr. Forward with any distinctness. Mr. F. gave his powerful voice its fullest compass, and spoke with remarkable distinctness, and the vast assembly was very silent except when the tremendous cheers went up on the expression of some of the noble sentiments which fell from his lips.

It is supposed that about one half of those present marched in procession. Hundreds of Whigs, from anxiety to have a view of the procession, and for other reasons, did not join the ranks, but lined the pavements, to view the splendid pageant. We took our stand at the corner of Penn and Wayne streets, and waited until the whole procession had passed by, with its enlivening music and splendid banners. When the last Club emerged from the yard, the van of the procession could not be seen, the whole of Penn street, as far as the eye could reach, presenting a magnificent panorama of banners, transparencies, and thousands of people, while the different bands, playing patriotic and enlivening airs, made the street vocal with delightful music. It was an evening long to be remembered by the Whigs of Pittsburgh, and our cause has received an impulse by it that nothing can withstand.

Our friends abroad need have no fear of Allegheny county. Pittsburgh and vicinity will do better than even in 1840. The feeling in our ranks was never more cordial. We have the most perfect harmony, and the most hearty, cheerful good feeling. We all feel that we must conquer, or be ruined—that the policy of a Polk administration would work the destruction of all our interests—and conquer we will! The feeling in the country, we understand, is fully as cordial as in the city, but they have not had the same opportunity of displaying it. They will speak at the right time. Put Allegheny county down for three thousand majority!

ADDRESS

Of the Whig State Central Committee to the People of Pennsylvania.

Fellow Citizens:

In 1840, the party in power was charged by the people with a wrongful administration of public affairs, and after a full discussion and fair trial, a verdict guilty was rendered against it. A change was then emphatically demanded, and on one cardinal point (the Tariff) was obtained. But in many other respects the hopes of the people were disappointed by the perfidy of one of their agents. We are now called upon by the adversities of the Whig party, not only to reverse the decision of 1840, but to abandon the principles on which the decission was based. The same questions are again presented for re-consideration, which were then supposed to be settled, and others of still more momentous character are added.

Our first attention is drawn to the State election for Governor. If that be rightly decided, the election of HENRY CLAY in November will follow, of course. It ought not for one moment to be forgotten, that to obtain the great objects for which the Whig party is contending, we must secure harmony of action between the States and the United States, and that this can only be effected by the election of men identical in their principles. Nothing should be suffered to separate our efforts in support of Gen. Markle and Mr. Clay. They profess the same views—the same principles—and the same purposes. Mr. Muhlenburgh and Mr. Polk are alike indentical in their principles, views and purposes—an issue is distinctly Made up between the two parties.

Partial success in electing Gen Markle, and not electing Mr. Clay; or electing Mr. Clay and not Gen. Markle, would not accomplish the great ends of the contest. There is a power at work in this Union adverse to the best interests, perhaps its existence, which requires an active exercise of all the constitution, all measures in our power to resist. Harmony between our State and Federal Governments, in no period of our existence, has been so strongly invoked. Minor differences of opinion must be sacrificed, and nothing short of the election of both Markle and Clay, be deemed a constitutional victory. Martin Van Buren professed to sustain some of the prominent principles in accordance with the true policy of Pennsylvania, but he was embarrassed by the influence of others about him, and controlling his party inimical to his own views. Now, all pretences and appearances of favor, are laid aside, and a Southern combination suddenly and unexpectedly formed in direct opposition to the avowed and long cherished principles uniformly maintained in this State. No choice is left for Pennsylvania, she must either abandon her own principles and her own interests, or she must oppose the party by which they are assailed. The contest must now be decided at the polls. If our opponents succeed, the vile schemes of official profligacy, so significantly rebuked in 1840, will be virtually sanctioned; proscription for opinion's sake, and the bartering of offices for political favor will be encouraged. The preferences given to partizan ferocity in making appointments, over ability and integrity, will be approved. The infamous doctrine publicly announced and practised, of considering the profits of office as the "spoils of victory," and due to their victor will be confirmed.

The odious sub-Treasury scheme, dividing the offices from the people—taking care of one and letting the others take care of themselves, will be revived. The war is to be renewed against the currency—against commerce—against a protective tariff—against the distribution among the States of the proceds of the sales of the public lands—against commercial credit—against manufactories, &c. In Pennsylvania, no favorable change is proposed. It is represented and believed, that a noxious influence would be exercised in the councils of Mr. Muhlenberg, if he should succeed in his re-election, by a continuation of unworthy men already on too much familiarity with him.—That he would not look to the best men of his own party for advice If so, there is no hope, in the event of his success, of any improvement in the financial operations of the government If there should be profligacy in the expenditures and collection of the revenues—and a disregard of the responsibility in public officers—the public debt cannot be diminished. If the schemes of peculation, and extravagance in contractors, and mismanagement of the public works be continued, converting them into sources of private gain and political influence—sure destruction of our best interests would await his election. Apprehensions of the sort are not confined to the Whig party. The prominence of men, too much distinguished in the disgraceful acts of the present administration present a warning too strong to be disregarded. The community has suffered enough, and the State has been sufficiently degraded in character, to awaken the public to a sense of their duty, and to unite them in one common effort to avert the doom to which a reckless dynasty seems to have consigned them. We have resources in integrity—in mind—and in money, if properly brought forth, to heal our wounded reputation, and to restore us to our former proud and prosperous condition.

The population of Pennsylvania is chiefly composed of Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers, Laborers and men of different professions. It is difficult to say which of these classes has the most at stake in the result of the approaching elections. Some years ago the taxes of the Farmer were moderate. The products of his farm commanded a reasonable and steady price. Money circulated in sufficient quantities to meet the current demands. The people were prosperous and happy. But a change has come over us. An enormous public debt has some how or other, been created. Every man's farm is mortgaged for its redemption.—The public works have been used as a part of the political machinery of the State, for enriching political favorites, and buying power The debt has been constantly increasing—not even the interest paid, but annually and semi annually the interest added to the principal, and thence the whole upon interest. By this process, in some eight or ten years, the debt must be doubled—increased from forty to eighty millions. The farmer's land, in such event, will be mortgaged for a sum nearly equal to its annual rent. What then has the farmer to expect, unless some change is made in the men who manage public affairs! What are the hopes of the Mechanic, under the continuance of the present system? The mechanic draws his subsistence from the prosperity of those around him. In crushing them, you ruin him. Nature has constituted a mutual dependence of one upon another in society, and in their business relations, which cannot be disregarded.

Look at the Merchant. His affairs can only flourish while others nourish. The manufacturer and laborer the same. The mutual dependence of one branch of industry upon another, is not sufficiently respected. Careless or hasty legislation, is sometimes designed to correct an evil, through some one portion or branch of business—but it always operates injurious in the end, and contrary to its original intent.

The Whig party, in the measures they propose to adopt, promise a removal of the evils complained of, and they set forth in advance specifically the means by which they hope to attain th great end. They ask investigation and scrutiny, and they do not fear the result.

The Whig party maintains, that the Public Works could be sold on advantageous terms, and the proceeds applied towards the extinguishment of the public debt, or, if retained, that their management could be kept in subservance to the public interests, and not for individual or political preferment, and that this could be secured by the appointment of faithful agents and on principles of strict accountability. That there is ample power in the government, if properly exercised, to enforce a due regard to economy in expenditures. But while officers and agents are enrolled as committee men for electioneering purposes, and contracts and expenditures are regarded as the "spoils of victory" due to the victorious party, the public debt never can be extinguished or much reduced.

The clamor of the day about bribery, corruption, defalcation in public officers and plundering the Treasury revenues, cannot be without foundation. Charges are now made by members of all parties, and scarcely denied by any Those who gave the strongest assurance of the integrity, ability and high toned honors with which public affairs would be conducted under the present chief magistrate of the State, are now the boldest and the loudest in their charges and denunciations against him. It would seem to be folly to continue longer, without a change both of men and of measures.

The Whigs, as a party, are in favor of calling in the aid of the general government to pay off our State debt, particularly by a distribution among the States of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands. They have, over and over again demonstrated, that this fund is held by the United States in trust for the different States, that it legitimately belongs to the States, and we only ask for our own in asking for the distribution. But this just right cannot be obtained unless the Whig candidates are successful.

The Whigs, as a party, are in favor of giving Protection to Domestic industry, by retaining in force the present Tariff. Our opponents, in Pennsylvania, never dared heretofore to deny this measure their support, but they have now to abandon their principles and join the South, or to adhere to principle and support the Whig candidates. This is the only choice left them. The Whig doctrine is well expressed in the language of Mr Clay in his recent letter to the Central Clay Club of Dauphin county. That we may "settle down upon the equitable basis of raising in time of peace, the amount of revenue requisite to an economical administration of the Government *exclusively* from foreign imports, by a Tariff so adjusted, as that by proper *discriminations*, just and reasonable encouragement may be extended to American industry." This is emphatically the Pennsylvania doctrine. Mr. Van Buren was said to be a *Northern* man with *Southern* feelings. The Tariff party had some hopes in him. But he has been most discourteously laid aside, and a *Southern* man with *Southern* feelings out and out, foisted into his place. With Mr. Polk Pennsylvania has no community of feelings. His views, in every point of difference, are adverse to Pennsylvania politics. The Whigs are opposed to any system that will leave unprotected our Mechanics and Manufacturers to compete with the pauper labor of Europe. Extremely low wages are in violation of the fundamental maxim before referred to, that all the branches of industry essentially depend upon the prosperity of each other.

The Whigs are in favor of fewer changes in legislation in regard to commerce, &c. Trade to be prosperous, must assume a fixed character—so that some probable estimate may be made, and relied on by individuals in giving direction to the employment of their own private means frequent changes in men's private affairs, are generally ruinous; and it is not the less so, where such changes are produced by too much legislation

The Whigs are in favor of an equal mode of taxation, where taxation is necessary, treating all sorts of available property alike, and of establishing a better security, that the moneys paid will reach the Treasury; and when there, that they shall not be paid out, except in accordance with "an appropriation made by law." The returns of the last year show a deplorable dereliction in Collectors not paying over the treasury moneys actually collected from the hard earnings of the tax payers. It is a political epidemic, that can only be cured by the severest treatment. It is supposed that large doses of *Whiggery* is the only infallible remedy.

In regard to the Presidency, the Whigs are opposed by two candidates—John Tyler and James K. Polk It is not known to us, that there is any difference, either theoretical or practical, in the politics of these two candidates. They both stand opposed to Henry Clay and their party or parties, oppose the ground upon which it is claimed by the friends of Mr Clay that he should be elected. It is the same with Mr. Muhlenberg—he and his adherents are bound, hand and foot, to Southern influence. They have meekly submitted themselves to the control of a foreign power in avowed hostility with the dearest interests of Pennsylvania. So far as we are concerned, we might as well elect a President in Texas, and a Governor in Virginia or South Carolina, as to elect James K. Polk and Henry A. Muhlenberg. They are to maintain the vicious course of policy, under which the credit of the merchants was assailed The quantum of trade and commerce reduced, home industry deemed unworthy of protection. The aid of the federal government, in liquidating the debts of the States, refused. Economy in every department of government disregarded. Accountability of officers and public agents relaxed. Public and private faith prostrated. A protective and discriminating Tariff denounced. The revenue squandered, and a public debt incurred.

We have witnessed the deplorable consequences of such measures. Look at the condition of our Manufacturers for a few years past Their position has presented a subject of the most painful contemplation. No industry—no skill—no economy—no perseverance, could save a large portion of them from ruin. And now when the Whig Tariff of 1842 had just began to operate, this noxious influence was put into requisition to repeal it. Pennsylvania was true to itself, and for this audacity they are now to be put in Southern bonds—and a repetition of their political rebellion prevented.—The great cause of one of our calamities—with the appropriate remedy—has been thus demonstrated—we appeal to the people whether they will surrender together their *interests* and their *independence*, or whether like true Pennsylvanians—they will maintain both. Who is so blind as not to see that mighty calamities have been brought upon us by the mal-administration of public affairs? And who so ignorant as not to perceive the appropriate remedy.

Why are we not as well off now in Pennsylvania, as we were under the administration of Thomas McKean, Simon Snyder, William Finley and some others? And why not as well off in the general government as we were under the administrations of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe and others? When men in the State and in the United States, most distinguished for integrity and ability—filled the public offices. We all know we are not We had a war with Great Britain, which left us a debt of about one hundred and seventy millions of dollars; and less than twenty years it was entirely paid without an increase of taxes. In the last term of 10 or 12 years in time of peace, not only a vast balance in the Treasury had been squandered but a debt of near thirty millions has been accumulated. The ordinary expenses of goverment have been nearly doubled, independent of the extraordinary losses from defaulting officers The question recurs whether we shall go on from worse to worse—or shall at least attempt a rescue? It seems in every aspect to be worthy the trial.

But a new and more powerful question has been suddenly sprung upon the people in relation to the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States. The proposition is to receive it with all its debts; guarantee all titles to lands;—and without the consent of Mexico, who claims it as one of her provinces. Its debts are enormous—the amount unknown.—It is said, and believed, that titles have been made in view of the annexation to an immeasurable extent, and that many individuals among us who are most strenuously pressing the measure have a vast amount of interest at stake, in relation to the debts to be assumed, and the titles to be confirmed—and by the opinions of our best jurists—it is a violation of all national laws—and national integrity—to make the arrangement without the consent of Mexico—and amounts virtually to a declaration of war The project has never been submitted to the American people, or their immediate Representatives. It has never been publicly discussed—or its tendencies properly scrutinized.

Chancellor Kent, John Quincy Adams, and many other distinguished men have declared the clandestine effort attempted, under a treaty secretly made by Mr. Tyler to affect the annexation, without consulting the public will, a valid ground for his impeachment. But J. K Polk and his party have distinctly approved the measure; have placed the result of his election upon its correctness. And they now demand an approval at the polls, by the voters of Pennsylvania. If the measure was right in itself, this criminal haste and more criminal secrecy must be condemned. Ours is a government of public opinion, constitutionally restrained. This great question of annexation ought to be constitutionally considered and determined, and should not be suddenly brought forth and mingled with the exciting topics of an election of President. It is hoped that the measure will be suitably rebuked by the good sense and admitted patriotism of the people of Pennsylvania.

The Whig party has been peculiarly fortunate in the selection of candidates, both in regard to the State and the United States. In Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen we hazard nothing. Their principles are perfectly fixed, known, and they accord, in all essential points, with the professed politics of Pennsylvania. We have also in Joseph Markle all the assurance which an unwavering mind, a well fixed scheme of policy, and a long life of integrity can afford. From information received by the Committee from every part of the State, they can give an assurance that an unusual degree of harmony prevails in support of the Whig candidates, and that an enthusiasm is awakened, not surpassed by that of 1840, under the banner of the lamented Harrison.

JOHN REED,
JAMES HANNA,
G. W. McMAHON,
JOHN S. RICHARDS,
GEO. W. HAMERSLY,
THOS McCULLOCH,
U. V. PENNYPACKER,
R. S. CASSATT,
WM STEWART,
JOHN BLANCHARD,
THOMAS STRUTHERS,
THOMAS R. SILL,
ROBERT SMITH,
HENRY PEPPER,
HENRY M. SNYDER

☞ The Locos were in a terrible sweat on Saturday night. The grand array at the meeting, and the imposing spectacle of the procession was something so unlooked for, had both dropped from the clouds they could hardly have been more astonished.—Gathered in groups around the corners of the streets they talked—not about the sights before them—but about anything else than politics. We were amused beyond measure, at the corner of Fourth and Wood streets, where a number of them were holding a confab about the 'white boys.' A young Whig was twitting them about the 'great crossings,' or something of that kind, and at every attempt to get politics in, a new topic was introduced.

"THAT SAME OLD COON."

We must not overlook a neat banner, got up by the enterprise of Col. Hubley, waving on the corner of Fourth and Ferry sts. On it a fat hearty coon is painted in that most expressive attitude represented by placing the tip of a thumb on one's nose, and gracefully waving the fingers in the air. The coon says to "J. K. Polk—you can't come it." Around the coon is the following inscription: "The Tariff Ball is rolling on surprising." On the side of the coon: "That same old coon—'44." In the shout, "Hurrah for Markle, Clay and Frelinghuysen" all hands will join.

PITTSBURGH—JULY 24, 1844

The Meeting at Broadhurst's.

The veracious editor of the Post, as was to be expected, has commenced his accustomed work of misrepresentation in regard to the glorious meeting at Broadhurst's. Now we do not intend to bandy words with the editor about it. We leave the whole matter to the judgment of the thousands present, contenting ourself with taking a few extracts from the Post, to show our readers the veracious character of that sheet.

The Post pronounces our notice of the meeting as a "ridiculous exaggeration," and says: "Now it is well known to every one that it would be impossible to pack *half that number* within the enclosure where they met." Will some person measure the ground, and tell us exactly how many can *stand* in the space. That will settle the question at once.

The Post further says: "The procession was a most *miserable show.*" "*Seven hundred*, including the boys, are all they could get into a procession; with a day's notice the democrats could turn out *double* the number." Such are some of the brazen falsehoods asserted by that paper. We leave the public to correct them.

Again, the Post states that Mr. FORWARD "misrepresented Mr. Polk's tariff principles." All who heard Mr. Forward know he uttered nothing but what the records fully bear him out in saying. Mr. Forward declared, what every man of intelligence and sense knows to be true, that all of Mr. Polk's acts and votes on the tariff subject have been directed *against* Protection! And we defy the Post to show any thing to the contrary. And we venture to say Mr. Forward will meet any man, or men, even Mr. Polk himself, on this subject. The shameful and gross deception now attempted to be imposed upon the people, by the Locofoco press, in regard to Mr. Polk's tariff sentiments, can only be paralleled by their prevarication in regard to such demonstrations as that at Broadhurst's.

Mr. Birney and Slavery.

The course of the Liberty papers in regard to Mr. Mitchell's letter, exposing some strange conduct of their favorite, Birney, is, to say the least, very shuffling and disingenuous. The Philanthrophist, of Cincinnati, edited by Dr. Bailey, and generally considered the most reasonable and fair paper of the class, and entitled to very considerable respect, says that Mr. Mitchell's letter "traduces Mr. Birney in the most *cold-blooded* style," and denounces the statements as "*libellous.*" Our readers have now read both Mr Mitchell's and Mr. Birney's statements, and we venture to say, that not one in a thousand but will say that Mr. Mitchell is fully borne out in all his facts by Mr. Birney himself.—The fact that Mr. Birney sold his slave "Charles" *after* his solemn declaration in Court, is not denied. This is the principal fact stated by Mr. Mitchell, and the one on which he founds his charge of hypocrisy. Mr Birney's *repentance* of this act was doubtless not known to Mr. Mitchell, and if it was it did not alter the nature of the case at the time. Dr. Bailey's zeal, in this case, has led him beyond the bounds of discretion.

But the abolition print of this city, the Spirit of Liberty, goes far beyond the Philanthropist. The recklessness of the statements of that paper are well known, and so generally work their own cure, that any notice of them is unnecessary. But to show our readers a specimen of its usual character, we are induced to extract the principal part of the article in the last number, in reference to Mr Mitchell's letter, as follows:

"A STUPID SLANDER."

"The Gazette of Tuesday last publishes a letter from the editor of the Danville Tribune to the editor of the Ohio State Jounal, charging James G Birney, our Liberty candidate for the Presidency, with hypocrisy. He is alleged after having sold most of his slaves, and professing to have emancipated the few remaining from conscientious motives, to have sold one slave afterwards, for five hundred dollars!—There were few who *actually believed the story,* but the Clay Whigs chuckled over it exceedingly. We warned them that he was above their malice; and they will find, as soon as we publish the letter referred to in the extract below, from the Philanthropist, that they have made a futile attempt to whitten *their* candidate's reputation by *blackening* that of JAMES G. BIRNEY.

"It was impossible, indeed, that *any sane man* should have acted as Mr. Birney was alleged to have done. Pretending to the character of a Christian Philanthropist, professing to have emancipated *all* his slaves from a conviction of Christian duty, and yet to have been all the while playing off an *impudent fraud* on the public, first by selling the greater portion, and freeing but a few, and next by *selling yet one slave,* placing it in the power of the purchaser to expose *his duplicity,* and then going first to Louisville, in the very State in which he had done this, and next to Cincinnati, to establish and publish an *Abolition* paper, designed to overthrow Slavery and denounce Slaveholders and, of course, likely to educe retaliation and exposure of his own *hypocrisy.* Could he have been *stupid* enough to think he would not be exposed by the very *Slaveholders* whom he was assailing, and the one of them, especially, to whom he had himself so recently sold this slave, who could deprive him of all power to injure, in a moment, by proving him a *base hypocrite.*"

Thus writes the editor of the Spirit of Liberty, and thus administers to Mr. Birney the severest castigation that ever man got. He sets out with an indirect denial of the fact set forth. He says *a few actually believed it.* He did not of course. He declares no "*sane* man" could have acted so. But Mr. Birney *did act so.* Therefore Mr. Birney is no "*sane* man." He says such conduct would be an impudent *fraud* upon the public"—then Mr. Birney is guilty of "fraud." If Mr. Birney had acted with such "hypocricy," the slaveholder could expose his *duplicity.*" He did expose it—he published his obligations.

He asks if Mr. Birney could have been "*stupid* enough, to put it in the power of slaveholders to prove him a "base *hypocrite,*" at any moment. Mr Birney did sell this slave, after his solemn declaration, and is therefore, according to the very intelligent, and meek editor of the Spirit of Liberty, a "base hypocrite!" This is hard language. We would not think of applying such epithets to Mr. Birney. We would rather say he was overcome in an unguarded moment, and as he has repented of his conduct, all allowable charity should be extended to him. But doubtless the editor of the Spirit of Liberty knows better than we, how to denounce an act done against Liberty principles.—We, therefore, permit him to have his own way, and denounce Mr. Birney to his heart's content.

But probably he will say that he did not believe the report was true, when he wrote the article, and that he did not mean Mr. Birney, but meant any man who would act with such "duplicity" and "hypocrisy" as Mr Birney was represented to have acted. But when the fact is proved that Mr. Birney *was* the man, does he not become obnoxious to all the charges of the Spirit of Liberty? Again, on what evidence did the editor of the Spirit of Liberty deny the facts set forth, and utter such fearful denunciations on the man who would be *insane* or *stupid* enough to act so? Did he know anything about it, or did he recklessly assert he knew not what? The denouement shows the latter to have been the case. But enough of this. Our readers must be sick of the cant and "duplicity," not of Mr. Birney, but of one who aims at being his defender, *par excellence.*

The Whigs of Tennessee.

In no part of the country are the Whigs more heartily at work than in Tennessee. They seem to think that the credit of their noble state is at stake in the present contest. If Polk is elected they will feel disgraced. They know him, and they cannot think a man who has been twice rejected by the people of that state for Governor, is exactly fit for President.

A great meeting was held at Nashville, on Saturday, the 13th inst. Gov. JONES—"Ican jemmy"—addressed the people. He was listened to with deep interest. On several of the leading political questions of the day—especially the subject of Annexation—he was most instructive, as well as forcible and brilliant; and he was frequently interrupted by plaudits loud and long, from the delighted assemblage.

At Murfreesburgh on the 12th, the Whigs had a tremendous meeting. The number present is estimated variously from *five to seven thousand.* The ladies were counted as they formed around their table—and there were *fifteen hundred ladies* present! What cause can fail to triumph when woman is its advocate. Banners were presented, speeches made, songs sung, and the whole passed off in the happiest manner. Tennessee, Polk's own state, will give Clay a large majority.

JOSEPH RITNER.—The Harrisburgh Telegraph copies the remarks of the Carlisle Herald denying the slanders of the Post in relation to Gov. Ritner, and adds:

We also, are enabled to add to the above *our* declaration, from positive knowledge, that EX-Governor RITNER is sound to the core in the support of genuine Whig principles, and of the men who have been selected in the present contest to bear those principles onward into the administration of the Government. However ill-treated he may have been by some of the scurvy Whigs of the United States Senate in 1841, he and his friends are both well aware that Mr. Clay was not among their number; but, that on the contrary, he received Mr. C's vote and influence. Even if the reverse was the case, still the attachment of JOSEPH RITNER to the principles of Protection to American Industry; of a Distribution of the Public Lands; of a Sound Currency; and of Reform and Economy in the Administration of the State Government; are too strong to let any personal feelings influence his course adversely to their triumph.

Louisiana Election.

The result in Louisiana, at the late election, is now known, with the exception of the 4th district, which is still doubtful. The Whigs only contested two Congressional districts. One they have carried by a large majority, and in the other, the 4th, there is a strong probability of success. At last accounts, Mr. Bordelon's (Whig) majorities, were 732, and Mr. Morse's (Loco) majorities were 635. Two parishes to be heard from. The vote will be very close The Legislature stands as follows: The Senate consists of seventeen members. At the last session that body stood ten Locos to seven Whigs. The Whigs have now gained *one,* so that the Senate now stands nine Locos to eight Whigs. The House consists of sixty members. The Whigs have secured thirty-three for certain, and may have one or two more. Without any further gain, however, the House will stand 33 Whigs to 27 Locofocos. The result is altogether cheering to the Whig party. A letter in the National Intelligencer, dated Orleans, July 11, says:

Let our friends abroad have no fears as to the vote of Louisiana in November, for they may rest assured she will carry aloft and in triumph the banner of Henry Clay. The Locos find, and begin to acknowledge, that they cannot get up any enthusiasm—any thing like a hurrah for Polk and Dallas; there is nothing connected with them to hurrah about. You may judge of the hopes of our opponents when their leading journals in this city only claims the State by a majority of one thousand, and, in order to cypher out this, allows us only three hundred majority in the 2d district where we have just elected our candidate by 650, and claims a Loco majority of four hundred in the 4th district where we have also beaten them.

So much for the Texas question, which is *dead,* and before November will be *buried* in this State; and I have but little doubt it will share a similar fate elsewhere, where it is said so much excitement has been got up about it, but which has little or no reality. We have fought this battle under every disadvantage, but the result has inspired energy, zeal and confidence into the Whig party—they have thrown off the apathy that so long had surrounded them; and it has acted in precisely the contrary manner on our opponents, who had most fully calculated on an overwhelming victory, actually betting on eight hundred majority in the city, and claiming 1000 to 1200.

MORE OF THE DISUNION SPIRIT.

Insult to the North and East! Texas weighed against two-thirds of the Union!!

The friends of "POLK, DALLAS AND TEXAS," recently convened in Lawrence county, North Alabama; and by way, we suppose, of seconding the Barnwell and Beaufort "TEXAS or DISUNION" movement adopted the following resolution:

"*RESOLVED,* THAT THE POSSESSION OF TEXAS IS INFINITELY MORE IMPORTANT TO US, OF THIS SECTION OF THE UNION, **THAN A** LONGER CONNEXION AND FRIENDSHIP WITH THE NORTH-EASTERN STATES; AND IF WE HAVE TO YIELD EITHER, IT CANNOT AND SHALL NOT BE TEXAS—BECAUSE THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS ARE MORE NEARLY ALLIED TO US IN BLOOD AND CONGENIALITY OF INSTITUTIONS, THEIR TERRITORY MORE CONVENIENT IN LOCALITY AND INFINITELY MORE VALUABLE IN FERTILITY OF SOIL AND COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES, THAN THE NORTH-EASTERN STATES THEMSELVES, FROM WHENCE NOW PROCEEDS THE PRESENT UNFRIENDLY OPPOSITION TO OUR WISHES."

This outrageous sentiment comes from a quarter hitherto in no wise connected with S. Carolina nullification. But it springs, nevertheless, from one of the hot beds of Democracy in the South, from the political friends and warm personal admirers of JAMES K. POLK—from a region in which Mr. Polk is known to be much more popular, of late years, than in his own state—and it confirms, to a very important extent, THE TENDENCY OF IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION TO DISUNION. It strikes directly at the great principle of mutual and undivided sympathy and common interest, which binds these States together, without regard to latitude, and which if once weakened by such unhallowed blows, the Union itself must fall.

The Nashville Whig, in copying the above vile resolution, and in commenting on the despicable spirit which promted it it says:

The Resolution before us is more objectionable because every way more invidious and insulting, than the out-and-out Disunion sentiments of South Carolina. They make "no bones" about the matter: they boldly proclaim DISUNION as the price of Texas. The "Polk and Texas" party in North Alabama asks us to weigh the value of the North-Eastern States against Texas. They ask us to give up more than half the glorious OLD THIRTEEN, rather than lose Texas And what shall be our answer, the answer of the People of Tennessee, whose attachment to the Union is thus attempted to be tampered with? WE WILL NOT DO IT! Never, never!! We would not lose the least of the States that now proudly adorn our Union's galaxy, for Texas and the mines of Mexico and Peru to boot. What! Give up Little Delaware, whose "Blue Hen's Chickens" did such gallant and glorious service in the Revolution for a strip of Foreign Territory! Part with Rhode Island, or Connecticut, or Vermont, or Jersey, (to say nothing of New York, itself our empire, Pennsylvania or the Old Bay State,) in order to justify ourselves *in stealing Texas from Mexico!* Talk of the "Lone Star" indeed! Why, these South Carolina and Alabama advocates of Polk and Dallas would make a meteor of it to

——flame through the lawless void;
Destroying others, by itself destroyed!"

They would introduce it into our own bright, constellation, not to add new lustre, but to mar the harmony of the sphere They would make it the centre of a new Southern Confederacy, around which the States south of the Potomac would be made to revolve, at the cost of our present Union and with the loss of "the North-Eastern States," with, which, we are insultingly told, we ought to have less sympathy than with TEXAS!

WASHINGTON AND BEAVER COUNTIES.—We learn from the Washington Reporter, that the Conferees of the 20th District, composed of Washington and Beaver Counties, met at Florence, on Thursday last, and agreed unanimously to present the name of JOHN H. EWING, Esq, to the District as the Whig nominee for election to the 29th Congress. This result followed an arrangement entered into at the last conference, which settled the principle of alternation, for one term. Mr. Dickey being the choice of Beaver County last year, of course Washington County was entitled to the choice this year, and that choice fell upon Mr. Ewing, and it could not have fallen upon one more worthy and every way deserving.—Mr. Dickey stood high in the esteem of all the Conferees, as we are pleased to say, he does in that of the whole District, and the postponement of his name for the present, is no reflection upon this faithful public servant, but is done in conformity with the letter and spirit of the compact upon which we set out.

GREAT MEETING IN OHIO.

The Whigs of Ashtabula county, Ohio, held a splendid meeting in Jefferson, on the 4th inst.—The crowd was estimated at *eight* thousand, with a fine sprinkling of ladies. Twelve hundred carriages, of all descriptions, some carrying large numbers, rolled into the village from the country The proceedings were of the most enthusiastic character, worthy of the meeting, the day, and the Whig cause. Letters were read from several eminent men, invited guests: from these we select the following, from the glowing pen of one of Kentucky's chivalrous sons:

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S LETTER.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 21, 1844

GENTLEMEN:—I have just received your letter of the 10th inst, inviting me to attend a meeting of the Whigs of Ashtabula county, on the 4th day of July next, I regret that any engagements, among which is an appointment on my part to command the volunteer uniform troops of this state, to be encamped on that day, will prevent my acceptance of your polite and complimentary invitation.

I had the honor to be a member of the Harrisburgh National Convention of 1839. I well remember the deep emotions which pervaded that noble band of the conscript fathers of the Republic, among whom few men of my age had the honor to sit. The monstrous and frequent usurpations of Andrew Jackson, had produced in the minds of all observant men, who love republicanism, the most painful forebodings of an absolute loss of liberty. It was therefore no miserable party trick which impelled us to separate without a formal manifesto of Whig policy, but an all absorbing love of liberty, and noble resistance to tyranny, swallowed up the many subjects of material and economical interests, about which we might have differed, and all acquiesced in the absorbing necessity of a concentrated effort to revive in the hearts of the people the slumbering fires of '76.

If tears were shed by aged and clear headed patriots on that occasion, it was not only because they parted with their long-tried friend and leader, H. Clay, as they then supposed forever, unrewarded for the gallant services of 30 years devotion to his country, but because there arose in the bosoms of all then present, a generous sense of mutual sacrifice, devotion to country and to freedom, which could not but display itself in that terrible manifestation of sincerity, where manly and proud spirits were not ashamed to weep.

From that moment, when many had almost despaired of the Republic, a new and irresistable ardor spread through the Whig ranks of the Republic, which resulted, in the ever memorable triumph of the patriot HARRISON.

I know not how it may be with you, men of Ohio, but in my bosom the same emotions are yet living, not at all defaced by time, or the relative position of our cause, with regard to the preservation of this great Commonwealth If the vital faith in the capability of men for self-government be not a Whig doctrine, then am I no Whig. If equality of suffrage, of political privilege, and social position dependant solely on virtue and talent, be not Whig principles, then am I no Whig. In a word, if liberty—true, virtuous, constitutional liberty—be not the basis of the Whig party, then am I no Whig. It is this vital and living principle of the Whiggery of '76, which next to God, is the object of my perpetual adoration, that gives me *that position,* which I grieve to say induces you now to call upon me to be with you. If I have any power it is not the power of genius, of learning, far less of factitious position. If I

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—JULY 25, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.
General JOSEPH MARKLE,
Of Westmoreland County.

Congress,
CORNELIUS DARRAGH.

Senate,
GEORGE DARSIE.

Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
JOHN RIDDLE, of Robinson.
ALEX. HILANDS, of Ross.
FAUNTLEY MUSE, of Versailles.

Commissioner,
WILLIAM MAGILL, of Birmingham.

Auditor,
WILLIAM S. SIMMONS, of Jefferson.

Canal Commissioner,
SIMEON GUILFORD of Lebanon county.

To Correspondents.

"A Saucy Coon" administers a well-merited rebuke to the *mock* democracy of the present day, especially to those leaders of the Locofoco party in this city, who, after zealously advocating Whig principles for many years, suddenly made a summerset into the ranks of the party they had so bitterly opposed. His statement, in reference to Locofocoism, or modern democracy, that "the hateful Polecat is as much the legitimate offspring of the majestic Lion, as modern-Amos-Kendall-Democracy is of the principles of Thos. Jefferson" is quite striking and correct. Thos. Jefferson would repudiate such a breed of Democrats with horror. Our friend, however, will excuse us for not publishing his article in the present state of our columns. Coons are merciful, and "A Saucy Coon" should not forget the dreadful affright the poor Locos met with on Saturday night last; and in pity spare them.

—

We received a communication a few days ago, which we have mislaid, in which the writer charged Jas. G. Birney with having been guilty of almost as great inconsistency in reference to Masonry as to Slavery. He states that Mr. Birney says in his letter on Masonry that his mind was turned to the evil of the institution some years ago, while preparing to address a Lodge, or assemblage of Masons, and yet he proceeded in his appointed duty of eulogizing the handmaid; and that even a number of years after he became convinced of the evils of the order, he consented to be its orator, and of course its eulogist. These are the facts, as substantially stated by our correspondent, so far as our recollection serves us. We have not a copy of Mr. Birney's letter at hand, and cannot tell whether it is rightly qouted, but as our correspondent is a respectable man we presume it is.

—

"J. G. S.," the authoress of the "verses" in the Spirit of Liberty, commented on by our correspondent, "Virtue," has sent us a long communication in reply, which we are sorry to be obliged to reject, although the amiable authoress says she trusts our "manhood will not allow us to publish an attack on a woman, without allowing her to be heard in her own defence." We decline for two reasons, first, out of sympathy for the "woman" herself, as we believe her reply would rather injure than help her case, and, secondly, because her reply partakes of a sectarian character We cannot permit her to transfer her attack upon a respectable body of Christians to our columns, however much she may feel herself justified in so doing. We doubt not she is sincere in her opposition to the errors she combats, but her zeal leads her beyond the bounds of that charity which is kind and easily entreated. Had "J. G. S." confined her reply to the items noticed by "Virtue," we would have inserted her communication with pleasure. In justice to her, however, we will give her *apology* for the appearance of the "verses" in the Spirit of Liberty, as it seems the editor transcended both his rights and duty in the matter. She says:

"I did not know, until the 20th, that these verses were published, and never intended they should be with *my name attached*. They were written under *much excitement*, and without re-writing or correction sent to the editor for review, and anonymous publication, though I never meant to shrink from any responsibility they might incur."

We give this apology for what it is worth. Probably the editor of the Spirit of Liberty thought it best to print the name in full to avoid any bad consequences to himself, as the verses are highly slanderous.

The Locofocos Back Out.

The Locofocos of this city, by their organ, the Post, decline the challenge offered by the Whigs, to meet them on the stump and discuss the principles at stake in the presence of the people. They are *afraid*—they *dare* not discuss the principles of their Southern free-trade candidate before the people. They know he cannot stand the truth, and they back out. And what do you think, reader, is their excuse—why, forsooth, because they are called "*Locofocos.*" Truly, they are very fastidious! And what should they be called, pray. "Polkats" or "Polkites," or "Young Hickory's," or "Texians?" Will the Post tell us?

☞The Locofocos have called a meeting, to be held a Broadhurst's, on Saturday, the second of August, of all those friendly to "Polk and Muhlenberg," and "*true friends of the Tariff*!" This is a strange call. Do the gentlemen who sign the call mean to invite all "true friends of the Tariff" who are friendly to Polk! If they do they will have a slim meeting of most inconsistent men! If they mean to invite all "true friends of the tariff" and all Polk men also, they will have all the Whigs of the city there, who are the only "true friends of the Tariff" who are really consistent! This would be a mongrel meeting truly. But if the signers of the call meant to convey the impression that James K. Polk is a true friend to the Tariff, he himself most flatly contradicts them, for he declares himself decidedly opposed to the Tariff, and in favor of its repeal! Do the signers of the call consider the attempt to convey an untrue impression to the people either fair or honest.

"FIVE THOUSAND WHIGS IN COUNCIL."

The Post of this morning has the above as the caption of an article, in which the editor endeavors to make out a charge of falsehood against the Whig papers. He says this quotation stands at the head of the Whig "organs" of this city in their notice of the meeting at Broadhurst's. As far as this paper is concerned this is a falsehood. We never made any such assertion. Our caption is "Five thousand *people* in Council." We never claimed all the immense mass at Broadhursts as Whigs. The large, overwhelming majority of the people there were Whigs, and it was truly and emphatically a Whig meeting—yet there were some Locofocos and Liberty men present. We endeavored to state the truth, and nothing but the truth, and if any one can convince us of error we will acknowledge it. It was truly a glorious and never-to-be-forgotten demonstration of the popularity of the Tariff and Whig principles in this city and vicinity, and all the Post can say to the contrary, cannot hide the truth from the people. Such an attempt as the Post has made in the article under consideration to falsify facts, throws suspicion on all it may say.

☞Mr. Birney's conduct in selling "Charles," after his solemn declaration in Court, is condemned by all Liberty men, as well as Whigs; at least we have not found a Liberty man who attempted to defend the act. The defence universally made is that Mr. Birney *repented*, and what can erring man, they say, do more? True, a man who repents of a wrong action should meet with sympathy and commiseration, and forgiveness should be extended. But it is not correct that repentance should always save a man from the consequences of his errors. This would destroy all human government, and sap the very foundation of civil society. But admitting that Mr Birney's sincere repentance should be taken as a full extenuation of his crime, we hear it suggested that there are doubts of that sincerity. It is said, if Mr. Birney truly and sincerely repented of the sale of Charles, and really desired to make all the atonement in his power, he would not have been content with making a simple application to Mr. Tilford for his re-purchase. Mr. Birney states when he applied to purchase "Charles" back he was informed that he had been sent with a planter to Mississippi. Now, it is asked, why did not Mr. Birney follow Charles" to Mississippi, and redeem him from bondage? Could that repentance be sincere which was content with merely making an application to Mr. Tilford, and then letting the matter rest forever? We say these suggestions are made with a good deal of plausibility, and they must necessarily weigh considerably against Mr. Birney.

☞It has been charged on the Liberty party, that though the majority are taken from the Whig ranks, yet the leaders are generally at heart Locofocos, and desire the success of Locofoco principles.—This is seen in the conduct of the Spirit of Liberty of this city. In the last number of that paper its Locofoco spirit is quite evident. It places what it pretends are Mr. Polk's and Mr. Clay's tariff sentiments in parallel columns, and by detached quotations endeavors to make it appear, that James K. Polk is as good a tariff man as Mr. Clay. How false this is, every intelligent man in this community knows. Is it asked, what object that paper can have in such misrepresentations? The object is evident. The Liberty party leaders desire the defeat and overthrow of the Whig party from a hatred to that party, and in the hope that the largest number of its members will join their ranks. They wish to build up a party at any expense. No matter how the country suffers, if the Liberty party prospers and the Whig party is overthrown.

☞A Locofoco paper, printed in Cadiz, Ohio, states that "Neville B Craig and Dr. Elder, &c." in this county, have deserted Mr. Clay, and joined the ranks of "Polk and Texas." This is a grand mistake. N. B. Craig and Dr. Elder have not *deserted* Mr. Clay, for they have never, as we have heard, been friendly to him. They belonged to the Harrison ranks in 1840, but now go for Birney. It would indeed be strange to find Neville B. Craig in the Locofoco ranks, having been a thorn in the sides of that party in this county for several years, and there is no reason to suppose he is any more favorable to them now than formerly.

An Honest Locofoco in Pittsburgh!

The Uniontown Democrat of July 32, has the following statement. Our readers will be gratified to learn there is one Locofoco in Pittsburgh honest enough to acknowledge that James K. Polk is opposed to the Tariff. Will the Post pronounce Mr. LOWRIE spurious, as he did his Carlisle brother:

"A FAIR ADMISSION.—We understand that Mr. Lowrie, of Pittsburgh, who addressed the Locos on Monday night, was frank enough to admit that Mr. Polk *was opposed to the Tariff*, and he told his brethren their only plan was to elect a majority to Congress who were for the Tariff—and thus, while they were electing Polk, to provide at the same time *against any mischief that he would be bound to do, if elected!* He spoke also against the admission of Texas! The speech, we are told, came upon the Polkites like a shower bath in January."

Well, this is a sage plan—elect a man who you know is opposed to your interests, and then send men to keep him in check! How much better to elect the right man at once, and save all risk.

THE MEETING AT BROADHURST'S

A writer in the American thus calculates the number of people at the Whig meeting at Broadhursts on Saturday evening last.

Now Broadhurst's yard, in which we were assembled, is 35 yard ssquare. Then throwing off 5 yards on each of the two sides or 25 square yards for space, which is a liberal allowance, we have 30 yards quare, 900 yards of dense people, (and that the meeting was dense no one will question,) this would give at nine square feet to the square yard 8100 square feet which, divided by two, the number of square feet for each person would be 4050 persons in the yard.

To this is to be added the seated mass, 14 yards long, equal to 42 feet in which are ten seats, which at one person for every two feet would be 210 the number of persons in the mass, which added to the other 4050 is 4260, add to this 150 on the porch, fence, trees and in the house, would give you 4410 which I think a very close approximation to the truth.

☞We are indebted to the obliging clerk of the New England, for a St. Louis Republican one day in advance of the mail. The N. E. generally beats Uncle Sam. The Republican of the 17th states that the report of deaths in that city exhibits a great increase. It also contains the following intelligence:

The steamer John Aull, from St. Joseph's, arrived here last evening, having on board two hundred passengers—many of whom were driven from their homes by the flood, and are returning to the old States, from which they originally emigrated; several of them have lost their all, and are most destitute—others are carrying with them the scanty remains of their property.

The St. Louis Republican of the 16th inst., says:

"We were informed by the officers of the steamer Monona, that a man was shot on Friday night just back of Warsaw. Three men, supposed to be horse thieves, were discovered by the guard stationed in that vicinity, who upon being hailed made no answer, and were fired upon as they were retreating, and one of them, a Mormon, was killed."

That paper, of the same date, also has the following:

We learn that Gov. Ford, of Illinois, has made a requisition on the U. S. Government for 500 troops to be stationed in the neighborhood of Nauvoo, to prevent any bloodshed by the anti Mormons or the Mormons. The result of the application will soon be made known.

☞Some of our Liberty friends, many of whom are very clever fellows, seeing a little uncomfortable about the position in which Mr. Birney is placed in reference to the case of "Charles," and hoping that after good deeds may atone for former acts, request us to publish the following, which we do with all cheerfulness, merely premising that when Mr. Birney emancipated the slaves referred to, on the death of his father, he was a flaming abolitionist, and was publishing an abolition paper, and could not well do otherwise than he did, without the most woful dereliction from the path of duty.

D. N. WHITE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* In the Gazette of Monday you published Mr. Birney's letter giving a history of his connection with slavery up to the time at which that letter was written, viz. 1836, and by your remarks you have produced the impression that he emancipated none but the six slaves spoken of in that letter.

This is doing him much injustice, as it represents his last act in relation to slavery as a sale of a slave. We have, therefore, to request you to publish the annexed article, showing that in 1839, three years *after* the sale of Charles, he took the whole of his share of his father's estate in slaves, to the number of twenty-one, and immediately emancipated the whole of them, making twenty-seven altogether whom he emancipated.

—

"In the year 1839, Mr. Birney visited his aged father, from whom he had been several years separated by the excitements of the times. His reception was very cordial from all his friends, including the late Gov. Clarke, and many other leading men of Kentucky. His father was anxious to make arrangements for his only son to return and live with him in his old age, but all calculations of this kind were terminated by the death of Mr. Birney, Senior, soon after he had enjoyed this gratifying visit of his son.

His father having died without a will, he and a brother-in-law were the only persons legally interested in the estate. At his request, in division of the estate, the slaves, twenty-one in number, were all set off to him; and as soon as the necessary documents could be executed he set them all free. He was thus enabled to execute a purpose formed long before, of freeing all his fathers slaves at his own expense. The deed of emancipation is as follows:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,

That I, James G. Birney, late of Kentucky, but now having my residence in the city of New York, believing that slaveholding is inconsistent with natural justice, with the precepts and spirit of the Christian religion, and with the Declaration of American Independence, and wishing to testify in favor of them all, do hereby emancipate, and forever set free, the following named slaves, which have come into my possession, as one of the heirs of my father, the late James Birney, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, they being all the slaves held by said James Birney, deceased, at the time of his death.'

Then follow their names and descriptions, and the deed concludes: 'In testimony of the above I have hereunto set my name and affixed my seal, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

'JAMES G. BIRNEY.' (Seal)

The following notice of the act was taken by the "Protestant and Herald," of Louisville, Ky., one of whose editors at the time was W. L. Breckenridge:

"A few days since, James G Birney, Esq., formerly of Kentucky, more recently a leading Abolitionist around the country generally, called upon us, together with several other friends, to witness deeds of emancipation, executed by him to twenty-one slaves. The slaves became the property of Mr. Birney by the death of his father, who departed this life some weeks ago, at the residence of his son in law, Judge Marshall, in this vicinity. No man who knew him, ever doubted Mr. Birney's perfect sincerity in advocating sentiments from which—we beg the abolitionists' pardon—the great body of sober-minded people have dissented, but in addition to all else about him, that has commenced his *sincere*, however we may deem it, mis directed zeal in the cause of negro emancipation, here is proof to the amount of some ten or twelve thousand dollars—rather heavier arguments than those with which the most of people back their opinions."

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

We publish the following piece of intelligence from the Chronicle of yesterday, as a rather extraordinary sign of the times:

MESSRS. KAINE AND FLINN.

Their sentence having expired, these gentlemen were released from prison on Monday night last, at 12 o'clock. A large concourse of their friends assembled at the jail to welcome them and proceed in procession with torches, through the principal streets of the city, the released editors riding in a carriage. Speeches were made by J. Heron Foster, J. W. Burrell, and —— Wynne, as well as by Mr. Kaine himself.

Before the crowd left the jail, they gave *three cheers for Mr J. C. Denniston*; who it will be recollected, has been a fellow prisoner with Messrs. Kaine & Flinn during their incarceration.

LYNCHING.

A case of lynching occurred a few days ago in Panola, Mississippi. A laborer, in the employment of a clergyman in Holmes county stole from him his employer a negro mad, two or three horses, and his two daughtes one about twelve and the other ten years of age.—

He was caught near Helena, on his way to Arkansas or Texas, where he and the negro intended to make wives of their little captives. By terrible threats they had prevented the young girls from giving any alarm. The rest of the tale is thus told by the Memphis Enquirer:—

After the two fiends were taken, they were handcuffed and brought back to Panola. The citizens, hearing the circustances, and fearing that they might in some way escape the punishment due to their crimes, organized themselves into an extra judicial tribunal, and appointed a jury of 12 men, who sentenced them to be severely cowhided, the sentence to be executed one upon the other. This was accordingly done, the negro receiving thirty five and the white man twenty five lashes, well laid on with a cowhide. The sentence was for each fifty lashes, but they were so gashed with the number above stated that the popular mercy remitted the balance. They were then handed over to their guard, to be taken back to Holmes. Our informant heard in Panola that the white man had been whipped to death by the citizens of that county, but is not certain that his information is correct.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

A DREADFUL TORNADO AT CHAMBERSBURGH.

A PAPER MILL DESTROYED,

We are indebted to an intelligent friend, for the following extract of a letter, dated

CHAMBERSBURGH, Pa., July 19, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I write in haste, to inform you of the destruction of the large paper mill on the Conecocheague creek, in this town. A tornado passed over this place about 2 o'clock this afternoon. It lasted but a few minutes, but when it passed, this extensive building lay a mass of ruins. There were seventeen or eighteen persons in the mill at the time of the occurrence, all of whom were got out after considerable exertions. Among them were Dr. Culbertson, sen., the proprietor, who escaped with some severe bruises and scratches—his two sons, Dr. Edmund and Mr. John Culbertson, both of whom are severely injured; a little boy, grandson of Dr. C, who is sadly hurt; seven or eight females, some of whom are badly injured, and five or six men, some of whom are also badly hurt.

This mill was erected several years since, at a cost of $30,000. It was employed entirely in the manufacture of straw paper and binders boards; large quantities of which were in it at the time of the accident. The tornado passed from N. W. to S. E, and was very violent; we seemed to be just on the edge of it, for the sun shone brightly while the rain poured down in torrents. I understand that it has done much injury to crops, buildings, trees, &c., in the country. The wind seemed to go with a whirling motion, twisting off trees, &c., in its course.

The weather has been very warm and dry for some days past.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

The Galveston News publishes the following official letter, to which we beg to call attention.

Legation of the United States
Mexico, June 17th, 1844.

To Wm. S. Murphy, Esq.,
Charge d'Affaires of the United States.

SIR:—I wrote you a few days since that it was Gen. Santa Anna's intention to invade Texas immediately with a large force. As yet nothing has been done by Congress in the way of raising money, but troops have been secretly dispatched to reinforce the army of the North, and Gen. Canales has been named to the command. Immediate preparations for resistance and defence should be made.

I think that Santa Anna calculates on foreign aid. A few days since an order appeared in the Diario del Gobierno, addressed to Gen. Woll, and directions that any individual who should be found beyond a league distance from the left bank of the Rio Bravo, should be punished as a traitor, after a summary military trial.

I applied to the British Minister to unite with me in a remonstrance to this order. He replied that he presumed the Texans were to be treated by Mexico as rebels, and declined interfering, otherwise than to request verbally that the order shall not be put in force against British subjects.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, &c.,
BENJ. E. GREEN.

SIN AND DEATH.—The Cincinnati Commercial of Monday last, brings a melancholy tale of love, desertion and suicide. It appears that a Mr. Riggs, a painter by trade, in Cincinnati, had for some years past been living illicitly with a beautiful woman, about 25 years of age, whose relatives, highly respectable, reside near St. Louis. She had passed as Rigg's wife, by he name of Mary Riggs, and they had had two children. They had recently been at St. Louis, where Riggs left her but he subsequently wrote to her that he was doing well, and wished her to join him at Cincinnati. She proceeded there according to his direction, but on arriving he refused to live longer with her. She, however, at night succeeded in getting into the basement of his house, to eject her from which aid was applied for at the watch house.

The unhappy woman heard of the message for watchmen, and immediately swallowed two ounces of arsenic with which she had supplied herself. Lieut Vance, of the watch, upon arriving, without knowing what she had done, took her to the watch house, where her lamentations were so violent as to attract a crowd—she continuing to walk up and down the watch room slapping her hands and crying—calling out at intervals, "O my dear Rigg!" "O my dear Riggs!" in the greatest destraction. Mr. Vance asked her if she had any acquaintance, telling her she was too decent a looking woman (she was tastefully and richly dressed, with every appearance of respectability) to stay in the watch house. She said she would go down to Ludlow street to a family named Sleever where she had lived two years with Riggs. Mr. Vance started with her. On the street she took sick and vomited much, and said, "If I could come across Riggs I would shoot him and then die happy." They arrived at Sleever's and were let in.—Vance returned to the watch house. The same men who first came for him returned, and told Vance that the woman, Mary, had taken poison, which was the first he had heard of it. Vance immediately went to the house where he had left her, and found her on the floor in her night clothes, very sick. Sleever said he would not have her in the house, and undertook to carry her out into the boiler yard, when Mr. Vance carried her again with help to the watch house and sent for physicians, who gave her medicine, but it was too late. About 1 o'clock a wagon from the hospital was sent for, and she was taken there, where she died in a very few minutes.

FROM ST. DOMINGO—AN ALARMING REPORT

The Charleston Courier of Thursday last says—"By the schr. Stephen & Francis, Capt. Adams, arrived yesterday, from St. Augustine, we received from our correspondent of the News, a copy of the Key West Light of the Reef, of the 29th ult.

An endorsement on the margin of the paper, by the editor of the News, says: "This paper was brought from Key West by the sloop Globe, the Captain of which states that about two hours before he left Key West a schooner arrived there from the Island of St. Domingo, the Captain of which reported that the blacks had taken possession of the Island and murdered every white person, except the English and American Consul."

SHIPWRECK.—We learn from Capt. Adams that the schr Echo, of New Orleans, From Savannah for Turks Island, went ashore ten miles north of Muquito Inlet. Vessel a total loss, crew saved."

INDIAN FIGHT.—The last Texas papers contain she following letter describing a desperate fight between fifteen Texans and a body of Indians, numbering over seventy-five men, in which the latter were defeated:

To the Editor of the Houston Star:

SIR:—Captain Hays arrived in town on yesterday, and from him I have learned I have learned the details of the late action between the Texans, (fifteen in number) commanded by himself, and a large body of Indians. He had been high up on the Pierdenlais to ascertain whether there was any encampment of Indians in that section, and was returning after an unsuccessful search, when, being encamped about four miles east of the Pinto trace, at a point nearly equidistant from Bexar Gonvales and Austin, the guard stationed in the rear to watch out on his trail, discovered about ten Indians following it, and immediately reported the fact to Hays. They were seen about the same time by the Indians, who fell back into some brush with scattering timber intermixed. The Texan saddled up and advanced towards this place of concealment, when three or four Indians made their appearance, and, as if for the first time perceiving the white men, fled with great precipitation and apparent alarm. Hays, however, was too old an "Indian fighter" to be caught by such traps and made no effort at pursuit.

As soon as the Indians saw that this stratagem was of no avail, they came out of the timber, and displayed their whole force in line, some 75 in number. Greatly superior as was their force, Hays at once determined to attack them. His men were highly disciplined, of tried courage, their horses well broke, and the average number of shots to each man about 8. The face of the country in that section is broken and rocky, with a growth of scrubby live oaks and black jacks, with some undergrowth of brush. A short distance in the rear of the Indians was a steep hill, from the summit of which stretched a prairie plain, its sides rocky and covered with brushwood, as above described. The Texans advanced slowly, the Indians falling back, until they crowned the hill where they dismounted, formed in line, and secure in the strength of their position, called to Hays as he approached,—"Charge, Charge."

When the Texans reached the foot of the hill, from the nature of the ground they were concealed from the view of the Indians. At that point Hays wheeled his little band at full speed, some two or three hundred yards, around the base of the hill, ascended it at the same pace, gained the level ground above, and made his appearance at full charge, on the flank of the Indians, in the direction in which they little expected to see him. They at once leaped on their horses, and before they were well prepared to receive him he was in their midst. The Indians gave way when the shock of the charge struck it, but wheeling them on each flank, they charged on the Texans with loud yells secure of their prey, since on horseback they deem themselves invincible. But never before had they encountered anything like discipline. Back to back the Texans received them, and the close and deadly fire of their pistols and yaugers emptied many a saddle. Thus hand to hand the fight lasted some fifteen minutes, the Indians using their spears and arrows: the Texans their "repeating" pistols. Scarcely a man of the little band that was not grazed by spear or arrow; their gunstocks, knife-handles, and saddles were perforated in many places. Walker and Gillespie were speared through and through, and several were wounded.

It was too hot at last. The Indians fell back closely pressed by the whites. Again and again were they rallied by the Chief, whose voice after the first onset was alone heard, directing their movements, only again to be routed, losing in each well contested conflict some of their bravest warriors. The pursuit had now been pressed nearly two miles. The Texans had loaded their arms in detail, some halting for that purpose, whilst the others hung on the rear of the enemy.

The Indians who had made their last rally, reduced in numbers to about thirty five, were driven back with great loss, when the voice of their Chief again rose high, exhorting them to turn once more, whilst he dashed backwards and forwards amongst his men to bring them back to the charge. The Texans had exhausted nearly all their shots. Hays called out to know which one of the men had a loaded gun. Gillespie rode forward and answered that he was charged—"dismount and shoot the chief," was the order. At a distance of thirty steps the ball did its office, madly dashing a few yards, the gallant Indian fell to rise no more, and in wild affright at the loss of their leader, the others scattered in every direction in the Brushwood.

Tariff Mass Convention.

☞The friends of Clay, Frelinghuysen, Markle and a protective Tariff, in Western Pennsylvania, and the adjoining counties of Ohio and Virginia, are invited to meet at Pittsburgh, in MASS CONVENTION, on TUESDAY september 10th, 1844.

S. Fahnestock, C. B. M. Smith, James Dunlop, Robert Mackey, A. H. Miller, Wm. Eichbaum, Joshua Hanna, John Small, John Morrison, E. W. Stephens, George S. Hays, Eph. Jones, M. Beltzhoover, J. H. Davis, Ch. L. Magee.

COMMITTEE.

A POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

☞Resolved, That in the name of the Whig and Antimasonic candidates for Congress, Senate, and Assembly, and the Whig and Antimasonic party of Allegheny county, we invite and challenge our Locofoco friends, to a discussion of our respective principles *on the stump*, viz:—the Tariff, Annexation of Texas, etc. at such time and upon such terms as shall be agreed upon and that a committee of five be appointed with full power to make arrangements to carry this resolution into effect.

The following persons were appointed said committee:

JOS. KNOX, H. W. WILLIAMS,
R. E. SELLERS, J. P. PEARS,
WM. J. HOWARD.

To the Supporters of Polk and Dallas in the County of Allegheny:—

The undersigned, a committee appointed to carry into effect the above resolution, respectfully request the friends of Polk and Dallas in the county of Allegheny, to appoint a committee to confer with us, with the power to settle the times and places of discussion, so that a meeting of the respective parties on the stump, may be secured.

H. W. WILLIAMS, J. KNOX,
J. P. PEARS, R. E. SELLERS,
July 24. W. J. HOWARD.

To the Editor of the Gazette and Advertiser:

Dear Sir—Perceiving by an editorial in the Post of this morning, that offence has been taken at the name by which we designated our political opponents—and hereby disclaiming any intention of giving offence, we hand you the above invitation for publication—which we hope will be acceptable. Yours, J. KNOX, et al.

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST,

CORRECTED FOR THE GAZETTE AND ADVERTISER.

BY N. HOLMES & SON.

EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 55 MARKET STREET, Who are prepared to buy, generally, the notes of the Banks below named, and also to furnish Exchange at rates alixed.

Penn-sylvania		**Indiana.**	
B'ks of Pittsburgh.	par	State B'k & branc's.	1 dis
Philadelphia Banks.	par	State Scrip.....	15 dis
Girard Bank.....	6 dis	**Kentucky.**	
U. States B'k.....	30 dis	All solvent Banks..	1 dis
B'k of Germantown.	par	**Virginia.**	
Brownsville.....	1 dis	East'rn solvent B'ks.	1 dis
Gettysburgh.....	1 dis	Wheeling.....	1 dis
Chester County...	par	**Illinois.**	
Chambersburgh....	1 dis	State Bank.....	37 dis
Delaware Co.....	par	Shawnetown	45 dis
Susquehanna Co..	35 dis	**Wisconsin Ter'tory.**	
Montgomery Co...	par	Marine & Fire Ins Co. Milwaukie.	2 dis
Northumberland...	par	**Missouri.**	
Lewistown.....	1 dis	State Bank.....	1 dis
Middletown.....	1 dis	**Tennessee.**	
Carlise.....	1 dis	Memphis.....	3 dis
Col'mbia Bridge Co.	1 dis	Other solvent B'ks.	3 dis
Doylstowa	par	**North Carolina.**	
Erie.....	1 dis	All solvent Banks..	2 dis
Washington.....	1 dis	**South Carolina.**	
Reading	1 dis	All Solvent Banks.	2 dis
Bucks Co.....	par	**New England.**	
Farm'rs' & Drov'rs'.	1 dis	New England.....	1 dis
Farm'rs' B'k. Lanc.	1 dis	**New York.**	
Lancaster Co.....	1 dis	N. Y. City.....	par
Lancaster.....	1 dis	Do. Country.....	1 dis
Harrisburgh.....	1 dis	**Maryland.**	
Honesdale	1 dis	Baltimore	par
Lebanon.....	1 dis	Country	1 dis
Pottsville	1 dis		
Wyoming.....	1 dis		
York.....	1 dis		

SCRIP.

State Scrip, Ex. B'k.	1 dis
" " Mer. & Man.	par
State Scrip.....	1 dis
City & Co. Scrip..	1 dis

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant...	1 dis
Steuenville.....	1 dis
St. Clairsville.....	1 dis
Marietta.....	1 dis
New Lisbon.....	1 dis
Cincinnati B'ks....	1 dis
Columbus	1 dis
Circleville.....	1 dis
Zanesville	1 dis
Putnam	1 dis
Wooster.....	dis
Massillon	1 dis
Sandusky.....	1 dis
Geauga.....	1 dis
Norwalk.....	1 dis
Xenia	1 dis
Clevelan l	50 dis
Dayton	1 dis
Fr'klin B'k Colum's	1 dis
Chillicothe	1 dis
Scioto.....	10 dis
Lancaster.....	10 dis
Hamilton	13 dis
Granville	75 dis
Lake Erie.....	14 dis
Farm'rs' B'k Canton	40 dis
Urbana	45 dis

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR JULY, 1844.
JOSIAH KING.....J. CAROTHERS.....W. J. HOWARD.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW

OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING Wednesday evening, July 24, 1844.
Gazette and Advertiser Office.

Remarks—A stereotype copy of our Review of last week would, with a few alterations, answer very well for the week just ended. All departments and branches of trade are affected more or less by the periodical suspension of business, and, in general, we have only to say that trade is very dull. Operations in any article have been few and small compared with the number and magnitude usual when business is brisk. The only thing on the advance is the political fever with, which the mass of the community are affected in various degrees.

WESTERN WATERS—The Mississippi was falling at St. Louis the 15th, in two days it had receded 18 inches. (New Era.) Boats from Galena reported at St. Louis a rise there of about three feet. "The Amaranth which arrived here yesterday reports it at a stand when she left, but rising slowly below. The Illinois and Missour rivers are both falling." The New Harmony (Indiana) Statesman of the 13th, says, the Wabash continued at a very high stage with very little prospect of declining soon. The banks of the river were hidden from sight in most of that region. The N. O. Transcript of the 13th says the Mississippi though falling above that city was as high or higher than any time during the season. The Nashville Whig of the 18th says the Cumberland was falling, about three feet water on Harpeth Shoals. The Louisville Journal of the 20th says the river had fallen considerably there, but was yet in good condition for boats of medium size, with about seven feet in the canal. Here the rivers are falling slowly—we have 3¼ feet water in the channel.

☞The receipts mentioned below end on Tuesday evening and are by river only.

Ashes—The market remains quiet—very little inquiry and no sales of any moment. We quote Pots and Scorchings from store at 3½c for prime—quotations for inferior nominal. Pearls are entirely nominal—no transactions having transpired for some weeks to settle rates. Received, Pots 39 casks; Scorchings 26.

Ale—No change. XX $7.00 ℔ bbl. Common $6.

Buckets—Patent painted ℔ doz large size $2,60@2,62½ cash.

Brooms—A few wagon loads were disposed of at $1,12½@1.42 ℔ doz as in quality—the advance is about 25c ℔ doz. They are in demand.

Bark—We quote as before. Chesnut Oak $4, Black Oak $3, Hemlock $2,50@3 ℔ cord.

Beeswax—Received this week 9 casks, which is pretty near all that came in this week. The previous week 7 casks were received by river. The receipts show that it is very scarce—in demand at 25@27c.

Blooms—Sale of 30 tons Juniata at $50, 6 mos. The only sale we have heard of.

Copper—Quiet. Braziers 29@30c per lb, sheathing do.

Cheese—Dull and flat as it is possible for it to be.—From store a good article is selling at 3@3½c, and the best W. R. in the market is at 5c and no charge for boxes. The stocks in markets below are as heavy as in our own. In Cincinnati it is selling at 4@4½c and dull. Receipts, 445 boxes and 4 casks—several wagon loads have been taken at 4c in trade and others refused even at that.

Candles—Pittsburgh Star Candles we quote at 22c per lb, foreign do 24c. We consider the Pittsburgh candle of excellent quality and they cost little if anything more than tallow. Best brands of Sperm 38c. Tallow city dipped 8c. Received 45 boxes.

Cordage—The quotations for Cordage have not varied for some time.

Cotton Yarns—The card prices of Yarns start at 17c for nos 5 to 10; 18c nos 11 to 13; 19c No 14 increasing 1c per lb ℔ No., but they are quite nominal. Sales under. One mill which stopped five weeks for repairs, will commence again to-day or to-morrow.

Cotton—We quote at 7¼@7¾, as in quality. Receipts this week 99 bales, mostly for manufacturers.

Flour—The market has been very animated and active if indeed such a state of things can be, while no stock exists upon which to operate. The entire receipts for eight days are 915 barrels, most of which was for shipment. In consequence of these light arrivals Flour has gradually improved every day since our last report, and at the present time is in very active demand. Last sale at $3,25; We cannot quote a price for it till sufficient is received to settle some sort of a price. It may advance to $3,50, and will in a short time unless it comes in more freely. The demand is entirely for home consumption. The following statement shows an advancing decrease in shipments eastward.

1843—July 14th to 20th—Flour, brls	3,48
1843—Whole amount to July 13th	90,84
Total to July 20th, '43	99,326
1844—July 14th to 20th—Flour, brls	1,668
1844—Whole amount to July 13th	81,430
Total to July 20th, '44	83,098
" " " '43	99,326
Excess in '43	16,228

Feathers—Sale of 1400 lbs. ordinary western Feathers at 24c cash. We quote prime quick at 28c.

Freights—We notice no change in Canal Freights. Business has become dull and the receipts for toll at the Collector's office compared with the same period last year show a falling off.

1843—Tolls from July 14th to 20th	$1,376 78
1844— " " " " "	989 03
Excess for the week in '43	387 75

Flour is now carried to Philadelphia at 80c ℔ barrel. We hear of some shipments at lefs—this is the current price. Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Tallow, etc. 45@50c ℔ 100 lbs.

Fruit—*Dried*—Sales of Peaches from store at $1 per bush. Apples are rather scarce—we hear of no sales, we quote nominally 65@70c. M. R Raisins $2.45@2.50 per box. Figs—Turkey 16@18c, Malaga 13@14c. Filberts 9@10c per lb. *Green*—But little foreign fruit now in market. Lemons and Oranges are mostly picked over. Apples are becoming plenty at $1,50@1.75 per bbl on the wharf. Received 89 bbls Apples.

Fire Brick—Considerable competition exists in the manufacture of this article, and at present they are rather dull. Offered at the river at $13 per 1000. Fire Clay 15c per bushel. Received 46,000 fire brick.

Fish—The market is quiet. Sales of small parcels to the trade and country at former quotations. No 1 Mackerel—none in market in barrels—in half barrels $7,50; No 2 $11@11,25; No 3 $8. No 1 Shad trimmed $8,25@8,50 per barrel. No 1 Herring $3.25@3,50; some ask a shade over the outside figure. Received per canal 270 barrels.

Ginseng—Entirely nominal—none arriving on sale.

Grain—*Wheat*—Nominally 60@62c per bu. None coming in. 1800 bu. Oats from Blairsville sold at the canal at 18c per bu.

Glass—No movement nor any alteration in former quotations.

Hay—Sales of new Timothy at $6,50 ℔ ton of 2000 lbs delivered.

Hides—We quote Missouri at 12c ℔ lb; Spanish 15@17½c, do salted 10@13c.

Iron & Nails—We do not notice that the news of the advance in England has had any other effect than to impart additional firmness to the markets eastward.—Scotch Pig has advanced a shade in Boston. No change has been experienced here. Common bar 3c; Juniata 3½. Nails 4@4½c per lb. Received 119 tons of Pig metal.

Lead—Missouri Pig 3¼c and firm. Common sizes of Pipe and Sheet 6c ℔ lb.

Plaster we quote at $14 50@16 ℔ ton—stock good.

Potatoes have declined a shade. Plenty at

The Enthusiastic Mass meeting on Saturday evening.

4000 WHIGS IN MASS AND PROCESSION!!

A mass meeting of the various Tariff, Clay and Markle Clubs in the two cities and vicinity, it is known was called for last Saturday evening. No great stir was created by the call, nor was any extra preparation made for it. We expected to see a large turn out, and to have a fair view of the whole affair went early to the ground, taking a position where we could see every man that came in. Symptoms of an unusual interest were manifest from the number of persons in the neighborhood, and as the time came on the crowd began to thicken. These, however, were only the straggles; presently the swell of music burst on the ear, and then suddenly the concourse of citizens wending their way was suddenly swelled to a huge volume. On came the band with the sturdy mechanics of Manchester in the van, followed by an escort of the clubs from Allegheny city. Hardly had they entered till the Whigs of the 5th Ward came marching in with transparencies; then the "North Ward Coons" in strong force. From this time till all were in, the crowd was dense. As each ward came up with pealing music the enthusiasm grew higher and higher. We were astonished. We knew the spirits of the people were up; we expected a demonstration of their feelings; but what we saw far surpassed our expectations. As the different processions converged to the speakers stand the numerous transparencies and banners were displayed from it—the sight was splendid, and the cheers which burst from the full hearts of the citizens told far more eloquently than language that their hopes, their spirits, their determinations were high. Cheer succeeded cheer till the President of the Central Clay Club, Josiah King, Esq., called the meeting to order. He said a gentleman from Steubenville was there who expressed his regret that he could not give his card to each person present, but he was desired by him to invite every one present to visit their brethren in Steubenville on the 31st of this month, when a great mass meeting is to be held there, and assure them of a most hospitable reception. The latch string wont be pulled in.

Wm. B. McClure, Esq., then addressed the meeting in a happy manner—he was frequently cheered. When he concluded "Forward" was loudly called for, and Hon. Walter Forward addressed the immense concourse in his usual energetic manner for about three quarters of an hour. He was full of fire, and wanted to see the Procession—the people told him to go on, but he would have the Procession; and as the meeting broke up with three thundering cheers for the Union and three for the speaker. The music struck up and all hands joined in to form a procession. A band with the delegation from Allegheny City led the van. Crowds from the meeting filled the streets, and we believe full as many Whigs hung on the flanks as joined in the procession. Club after Club poured into the street. The peals of four bands of music in different parts of the line, the transparencies and banners at intervals, and the long line of march were most imposing. The line was seven squares long—the van had halted near Irwin street, when the rear was leaving Broadhursts front yard. During its progress down Penn street Rockets were let off. After proceeding down Penn it turned up Fourth st. to Wood, thence to Water, up Water to Smithfield, up Smithfield to Sixth, down Sixth and Liberty to St. Clair when a separation took place. The Allegheny Delegation went over home cheering and singing Whig songs.

It was a great meeting, a mighty demonstration of the burning fire in the hearts of the people. It is estimated that 5000 were on the ground at Broadhursts, and though not more than half joined in procession, a great many followed on its flanks.—With one exception, in 1840, it was perhaps the greatest political outpouring ever held in this city—it was at least as great. The impetus it has given is prodigious. The fire of 1840 burns bright as ever. When it is remembered that it was got up without any extraordinary preparation, and that it is only the *beginning* of the campaign which will be conducted on our part with a greater moral power and more tremdous enthusiasm than any which this political district ever saw, we may well exult in the brilliant prospect. Our brethren in Louisville are doing tremendous things, but we intend to rival them—to beat them is impossible.

The transparencies and banners were handsomely got up and added greatly to the splendour of the scene.

This meeting is an earnest of what we intend to do—other processions will follow which in number and splendor will throw this into the shade. Our Whig brethren in other cities can see what we are about. Nine cheers for the Tariff, the Union as it is and our candidates!!!!

Mr. Birney's Connection With Slavery.

By an extra of the Liberty Herald, received on Saturday, we received the following document, which is relied upon by the Liberty papers, to rebut the statements of the letter of A. S. MITCHELL, Esq., of Danville, Ky., published in our paper of last week. This letter, of Mr. Birney's was written to Col. Stone, eight years ago, and has been published in the Liberty papers, but *we* never saw it before. We have given it a very careful reading, and cannot see that it contradicts a single *fact* stated by Mr. Mitchell. The reasons given by Mr. Birney for selling "Charles," after his solemn declaration recorded in Court a month previous, will be viewed differently by different readers. They should be judged of, however, entirely in the light of Liberty principles which Mr. Birney and his friends profess. The same judgment they mete to others should be meted to them in this instance.

We give the whole document, at considerable inconvenience, that the friends of Mr. Birney, may have no reason to complain at any want of fairness toward their candidate, although many of them, we think, treat Mr. Clay and his friends with anything but justice.

Mr. Birneys' Letter to Col. Stone, N. Y.

TO COLONEL STONE,—

SIR:—A few days since I was told by a friend that he had read in the New York Spectator, of which you are the editor, this assertion:—"Mr. Birney is not the only brawler who has sold his slaves and turned abolitionist." He had not the paper with him, but he assured me, that I might rely on the substantial accuracy of the words, as above quoted. The accusation it involves is a serious one to myself individually, and may, if unanswered, have an injurious influence on the cause of human liberty, in which, with many others, much more distinguished than myself, I am employing the humble powers with which it has pleased God to endow me. It is only in the latter view—for as to myself, I believe, I could bear patiently the wrong you have incautiously inflicted—that I have thought it proper to transmit to you for publication the following statement, which I ought not to doubt, from your christian profession, you will take pleasure in laying before the public, through the same medium you used in acquainting them with your accusation.

At the time (1818) I determined to remove from Kentucky to Alabama,—I was the holder of a few slaves, principally domestics or house servants, given to me by my grandfather, my father, and the father of Mrs B. Intending to engage in planting, I sold nearly all my property in Kentucky with the view of investing the proceeds in slaves and land in the South. Including those obtained by purchase, and those already mentioned, I had on my settlement in Alabama, as a planter, as nearly as I can now remember, about thirty. Two or three years afterwards, I received from my father *five* more.

My habits at this period of my life tended more to the dissipation than to the accumulation of wealth. In a few years my circumstances became embarrassed, though not insolvent—and I found it necessary to resume the practice of the law—which from the time of my removal to Alabama I had relinquished. It became necessary, also, in order to meet my responsibility and preserve my credit that I should sell my land and slaves. Before making any contract for the sale of my slaves, I informed them of my situation, and consulted their wishes in the selection of a purchaser.—They had less aversion to being sold than they would formerly have had—because I had found it necessary to the prosecution of my professional pursuits, to remove from my plantation to Huntsville, sixteen miles distant, thus leaving them for the last year, entirely in the charge of an overseer. In the sale I made a short time afterward to a planter whose land adjoined mine, and whose character as a humane master was well known to my slaves, I reserved my domestic servants—five in number—a man, his wife and their three children. This sale was made in 1824, at a time when my opinions on the subject of slaveholding did not materially differ from those which prevailed among the generality of planters. My religious professions and connexion with the church took place in the spring of 1826.

For several years I had no other slaves than the five I have mentioned as domestics. In the autumn of 1829—30, an elderly man and his wife, held by an innkeeper at whose house I usually boarded whilst attending a neighboring court, became solicitous that I should buy them. The innkeeper was addicted to fits of intemperance, and while they were on him, he would compel the old negro to amuse him by exercising his skill—acquired in his younger days—in playing vulgar tunes on the fiddle. The old man being a member of the Methodist church, and an occasional exhorter, considered his participation in such things, as inconsistent with his religious station, and felt the necessity under which he was placed as a great grievance. This in addition to other reasons, induced me to purchase him and his wife, at the price set on them by the innkeeper. They were not long in my possession till the husband found in Huntsville an old acquaintance in a gentleman who was about removing from Huntsville to the neighborhood of Louisville in Kentucky. They expressed a desire to remove with him, on account as they stated of their being thus brought into the neighborhood of some of their friends and relations, who resided near Louisville. They persuaded the the gentleman to offer for them the same price I had given—though it was not all to be paid in cash, as I had paid it. A part of it was to be paid in furniture for which I had no pressing necessity. However, this was made no impediment to the accomplishment of their wishes—though they would doubtless have brought much more had they been set up for sale to the highest bidder.

Up to 1831 my professional business has been profitable and my pecuniary means had again begun to accumulate; I determined to expend them, together with a gift of money I had received from my father about this time, in the establishment of a stock farm, because it could be conducted with comparatively few slaves. To this end I bought partly from an individual and partly from the government, several hundred acres of cheap land. In November of that year, I bought from a Tennessean, a negro woman with her child, a little girl about four years old. Before I had made any other purchases of slaves, a lady in Huntsville who had secured to her several slaves, proposed to me, through her husband, to pledge to me two of them, for a sum of money of which he stood in need. The sum to be advanced was supposed to be their value, taking into the estimate the risk of their lives during the time the money should be retained. I acceded to the proposition—took into my use the two slaves, and kept them on this contract, till within a short time of my removal to Kentucky, in the autumn of 1833. I hired from an administrator for that year, five slaves, a man, his wife and their three children. They remained on my farm, till I was about leaving Alabama, at the proper time they were delivered up to the gentleman from whom they were hired.

These circumstances, in relation to the pledged and hired slaves are mentioned to correct misrepresentations that have been frequently made at the North, by some of my southern acquaintance, as to the extent of my connexion with slavery, at the time I proposed to remove from Alabama. They have represented me as holding slaves to some considerable extent, and as selling all or nearly all of them to avoid loss in my conversion to abolitionism.—These mis-statements have doubtless been often made inconsiderately and ignorantly by those who would do more to injure the cause of emancipation, than they would to injure me. Yet in a few instances, if my information be correct, they have been made by persons whose knowledge of my circumstances at that time takes away every excuse which charity can plead for them on the ground of ignorance.

At this time, the autumn of 1833, I held slaves, the woman and child above mentioned, and five house servants. I was then, and had been more than a year before, the advocate of the American Colonization Society. I do not now remember, that my views as to the right of the slave to his liberty, and the *duty* of the master to emancipate, were much in advance of those usually entertained by colanizationists. Certain it is, I looked forward to no time, I anticipated no circumstances, which would ever bring me to consider as I now do. I had then no expectation that I should at any period of my life deserve the name of an abolitionist, or draw on me persecutions of sufficient rigor to banish me from Kentucky, where I was born—persecutions, from which the Constitutional Ægis of the free State of Ohio has not yet availed to defend me.

Before breaking up my establishment in Alabama, I proposed to the woman to send her and her child to Liberia, after she had by the services she had already performed, and by her future hire, returned me the price I had paid for her. She objected utterly to going to Liberia. I then proposed to bring her with me to Kentucky, where, after being remunerated by her services for the sum I had paid for her, I would manumit her and her child, without any condition of removal—in the meantime, giving to the child such education as I could under existing circumstances. To this she, so far as herself was concerned, to my great surprise, objected—urging that she was an entire stranger in Kentucky, and that she did not wish to leave the acquaintances she had made since her residence in Alabama.

Believing her conduct to be altogether injudicious, I said to her, that whilst I felt no desire to compel her to either of the courses I had proposed, I could not permit her to make, for the child, the election of remaining behind. So far from being displeased at this, she expressed her full concurrence, saying, she *knew her child would be well taken care of, and every provision made for her that could be expected.* She preferred being sold to being hired—on account of the better treatment she would receive from a master, than a hirer. I permitted her to select her own master—and, in order that she might have no difficulty in inducing such an one as she might select, to purchase her, I put her price at eighty five dollars less than I had given for her and her child. The advance on the price of negroes at this time would have enabled me to have sold her alone at public sale for from seventy five to one hundred dollars more than the sum I asked. The gentleman whom she selected—and of whose character for humanity to his slaves, I had received on enquiry, satisfactory assurances—purchased her without hesitation. I was not informed of the reasons of her conduct—so singular as it appeared to me—till she had rejected both my propositions leading to her ultimate manumission. I was afterwards told by my overseer, who was warmly attached to my interests, and who, I believe, thought that I was already somewhat fanatical in my desire to oblige the woman—who wanted me to sell her, believing that if I took her to Kentucky, I would finally emancipate her—that her conduct proceeded from an attachment she had formed for a negro man, who, he supposed, had persuaded her to object to every proposition which contemplated her removal from that part of the country.—The little girl, her child, I brought with me, with the domestic servants already mentioned, to Kentucky, in 1833.

I had already lost much of my first confidence in the efficacy of colonization principles for the extirpation of slavery among us. I assisted, in December, 1833, in the organization, at Lexington, of a gradual emancipation society, thinking its principles were somewhat stronger than those of colonization, and would be more effectual. I entered on this scheme with ardor, and became its active advocate. A short trail of it soon convinced me of its inefficacy to move the hearts of men. During this winter and the ensuing spring, my mind was deeply interested in the whole subject of slavery. I read almost every work I could lay my hands on; I talked much of it in public and in private. In the month of May, 1834, I became so fully convinced of the right of my slaves to their freedom, and of my duty as a Christian to give it to them, that I prepared, as well as I now remember, on the first day of June, a deed of emancipation for the six I brought with me from Alabama, and had it duly entered on record in the office of the County Court of the county in which I lived—They all remained with me receiving such wages—with the exception of the little girl—as were customary in the country.

In the previous month of January and February, a young negro man, held by the Executors of the late Judge Boyle, of Kentucky, earnestly solicited me to buy him, lest at the sale of the estate he might be sold to some person of whose character and temper he knew nothing. At first I objected, on the ground that I intended never again to purchase a slave, to be held in the absolute sense.

He left me, but returned again bringing as an aid to his own importunity the recommendation of the brother-in-law of Judge B, who held as slaves some other members of the family. He prevailed, on this second application—and I paid the price of him to the Executors. Before I consented to do so, we had this understanding: that so soon as by the allowance of fair wages he should return me the money I had advanced, he should go free: that in the meantime, I would have him taught to read, and if he proved apt to learn, writing and the elementary rules of arithmetic—that I would ask of him no unreasonable services—but, that if he should fail to perform with fidelity what I required of him, I should return him to the state of absolute slavery, from which I considered I was taking him.

It was but a short time before I became satisfied that his character had been grossly, though I will not suffer myself to think, intentionally, misrepresented to me. He proved trifling, lazy, and troublesome among the rest of my servants. Especially provoking to me was his reiterated harsh treatment of the little girl above mentioned, for whom, as she had no relative near her, I felt almost a parental tenderness. After bearing with him for months, and after persuading and admonishing him, I found it was out of the question to keep him about me any longer. In the month of July, I think it was, I gave him a writing authorizing him to obtain for his master any one who would give me within one hundred dollars of the price I had paid for him, although I think it probable, had I offered him for the highest price, without regard to the character of the purchaser, I might have received for him $100 more than I gave. It turned out that the gentleman who had unwarily recommended him to me, offered to become the purchaser, if I would grant a longer credit for part of the sum than I had proposed in my written note. To this I assented. The same gentleman had, a short time previous, become the owner, by purchase, of the farm belonging to the estate of Judge Boyle; so that the young man was returned to the very place from which I had taken him.

Before the last payment fell due, I became convinced, notwithstanding what I had done was nothing more than a literal execution of the arrangement to which *he had assented*, (if such a thing can be predicated of a slave,) that I had done wrong in selling him. I wrote to the gentleman who had bought him, that I wished to re-purchase the slave, that I might give him his freedom. His reply informed me that he was out of his power, as he had sent him down the Mississippi with a Southern planter. This case has given me more uneasiness of mind, than any of the others, whilst most persons under the same pressure of influence which was then bearing on me, would probably have acted as I did, yet I do not seek to justify it. The influences which warped and obscured my moral vision, I ought to have resisted.

The above statement shows my connection with slavery for nearly twenty years. There has been no concealment or suppression, on my part, of any of the facts since I have become an abolitionist. I have often repeated them to friends who have enquired concerning them.—The enemies of abolition have often perverted or misunderstood them, and trumpeted them to the world in a manner not unlike that which it has pleased you to adopt. I should have published them in the journals of the country, had I not thought it would have been impertinent to consider such small matters as at all affecting the magnificent and awful cause which has brought in opposition the friends of liberty and the upholders of slavery. At present I think differently, an importance having been given to my conduct which renders an exposition of it necessary; whilst God has granted me, as I trust, repentance for its errors, he has not altogether withheld from me the humility which can bear their exposure.

Had you been as careful as it seems to me you ought to have been, before venturing so deadly an assault, on the reputation of a christian brother, you would either previously have asked of me, if the facts on which it was to proceed were true, or you would have given the authority on which you have made your injudicious assertion.

Hereafter, Sir, should you deem any part of my private history worthy of publication through the journals under your control, I will at your request, and on my own consent to its propriety, furnish you with statements which will stand any test your friends or mine may choose to apply to them.

With due respect,
JAMES G. BIRNEY.

Cincinnati, May 2, 1836

Having given the above entire, we take the liberty of offering a few comments, and of instituting a comparison between Mr. Clay's slaveholding and Mr. Birney's, without pretending to defend that of either.

Mr. Birney says, his "religious professions and connexion with the Church, took place in the spring of 1826." In a biography of Mr. Birney, lately published in the Emancipator, and which is now going the rounds of the Liberty papers, this important even is thus referred to:

In 1826 a great change took place in his religious views, and he united with the Presbyterian church, of which he has ever since been an exemplary member. In humility, placableness, benevolence, and conscientious uprightness, he has eminently adorned his Christian profession. *His religious feelings soon directed his thoughts to the evil of slavery*, and he embraced the colonization scheme, looking on it as a germ of effort capable of expansion adequate to our largest necessities in the extermination of slavery."

From this, and Mr. Birrey's own remark, we infer that he dates his change of views in regard to slavery from the origin of his religious professions. And yet we find that several years after that, he purchased at different times, *four* slaves, and sold *three*. Two, an old *Christian* man and woman, he purchased in 1829, and shortly after sold them to go to Kentucky. He may plead that in this he bettered their condition, and doubtless he did, but did he not in Liberty language, buy and sell "human chattels," and even fellow Christians, long after his "religious feelings directed his thoughts to the evil of slavery!"—and is he certain that the poor old man and woman are not now in a far worse condition than he found them?

But in 1831, *five* years after his religious profession, he purchased a couple of "human chattels," (we use Liberty language,) and received *two* others on a pledge for money lent, and hired *five* others. These all remained in slavery, on leaving Mr. Birney, in 1833, seven years after his religious profession, except one little girl, and it does not appear that their condition was anyways bettered by coming into his possession or employ. In 1831, after his return to Kentucky, he purchased "Charles," and in about five months thereafter sold him. The only slaves Mr. Birney emancipated were his "household servants," given to him by his father and grandfather, with one exception. All the slaves he *purchased* he *sold* again, except one little girl, for whom he entertained a warm affection.

We do not make these remarks for the purpose of condemning Mr. Birney, any further than Liberty principles condemn him, but for the purpose of instituting a comparison between his slaveholding and that of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Clay is not a professor of religion, and of course "his religious feelings" have "not directed his thoughts to the evil of slavery." But his conduct to our mind, contrasts very favorably with that of Mr. Birney, both before and since the latter professed religion. Previous to his profession of religion, Mr. Birney bought and sold about *thirty slaves*, and so drove them under the overseer's whip, that he confesses "they had *less* aversion to being sold than they formerly had." It is well known that so kind and beneficent a master is Mr. Clay, that his slaves are ardently attached to him, and refuse to leave him. After Mr. Birney became a professor of religion, and had his mind turned to the evils of slavery, he purchased and sold several "human chattels" all of whom, except one, remain to this day, if living, in a state of slavery. Mr. Clay neither buys nor sells slaves. He became possessed of some, we are informed by his wife, and in early life purchased some, particularly parts of families already in his possession. He never sells any. His conduct towards them is peculiarly paternal and kind. Mr. Mitchell says "the sound of the lash is never heard at Ashland." Finally, Mr. Clay never made a solemn declaration of his belief that slavery was inconsistent with slavery the religion of Christ, and afterwards sold a slave! In all these things we think Mr. Clay's slaveholding contrasts very favorably with Mr. Birney's.

We enter no defence of Mr. Clay's slaveholding or of any other man's. We do not condemn the conduct Mr. Birney, any farther than the Liberty principles he professes, condemn him with the exception of the sale of "Charles," *after* his solemn declaration, which cannot be defended with any consistency whatever. But we do say that the conduct of Mr. Clay as a slaveholder, strikes us as far more consistent with the principles of benevolence than Mr. Birney's, even after the latter professed religion, and up to the time when he *repented* the sale of "Charles," and tried to re-purchase him. We think, therefore, the bitter language used by Liberty men towards Mr. Clay is not justified by the circumstances, and that they should look at the conduct of their own candidate even after he professed to be enlighted, before they pour out their anathemas upon others.

Mr. Clay is not supported for the Presidency on slavery or anti-slavery principles, only as far as the Texas question involves them. He is supported on those great distinctive differences between the Whig and Locofoco parties; and his conduct on all those subjects is proper matter of investigation.—Mr. Birney is supported on one principle alone, opposition to slavery, and his conduct in that particular demands the strictest scrutiny. His conduct should be brought to the principles of the Liberty party, and judged by them, while Mr. Clay's should be brought to the principles of the Whig party and judged by them. But it cannot be denied that the position in which Mr. Clay is placed by the Texas question has thrown him so much on anti-slavery ground that it becomes a matter of the deepest consideration with the opponents of slavery, whether it is not their duty to vote for Mr. Clay as the only means to avert the extension and perpetuation of the evil we all so much deprecate.

☞ Desertions from the Locofoco ranks are of such common occurrence that we find it impossible to keep pace with them. Some of the papers have these desertions posted up in columns. The Locofocos of Carlisle seem to be peculiarly unfortunate. Two men made to take an important part in their late celebration in that place, have already repudiated all connection with the party, as follows, from the Carlisle Herald:

"*Strike my name from the Nottingham list!*"

☞ Mr. Samuel Shriver, of South Middleton township desires us to say that he was not present at the locofoco celebration on the 4th neither did he send any toast to that place. He further says, that although he has heretofore acted with that party, he must now go for CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN and MARKLE!

We understand also that the name of Matthew Davison, Esq. of West Pennsboro, which is published in the list of Vice Presidents at the Polk celebration on the 4th, was used without his authority or consent. Mr, Davidson was present at that celebration, (but in pursuance of a duty having no connection with politics,) and his name was used and published as one of the officers without his approbation. The hour of *triumph* will not find him swerving or faltering in the cause of HARRY CLAY and the TARIFF! Strike his name "From the Nottingham list!"

Another Slander of the Pittsburgh Morning Post, Nailed.

The Carlisle Herald thus notices one of the Post's slanders.

EX-GOVERNOR RITNER.

Among the last of the innumerable falsehoods floating through the Locofoco papers, relative to changes from the Whig party, is one by the Pittsburgh Post, asserting that Ex-Governor Ritner of this county has abandoned Mr. Clay and will support Polk.

To this we are able to give an *authoritative denial*. Gov Ritner *does not* oppose Mr Clay and *will not* support James K Polk. A friend informs us that when the luellous paragraph of the 'Post' was shown to the patriotic old Governor it aroused him, as it would any high minded opponent of Locofocoism, to the highest indignation, and without a moment's hesitation he sternly declared "he would as soon cut off his right hand as desert his principles"—the sound principles he has clung to for years. This nails another of the falsehoods our opponents are so industriously circulating.

Deplorable Accident.

We are called on to record a most distressing accident. On Saturday evening one of the hands employed in this office, named ROBERT MILLER, went into the Allegheny river just below the Aqueduct to bathe, and in some way was drowned. We were not able to learn any further particulars as to the cause, except that he could not swim. His body was recovered yesterday afternoon. His face was frightfully mutilated, supposed to have been done by the drags employed to recover the body. The deceased was 16 or 17 years of age, and was an excellent boy in every respect, careful, skilful, and very industrious. We lament his utimely end. His funeral will take place this morning at 9½ o'clock, A. M. from the residence of his father in Kensington (usually called Pipetown.)

From the Baltimore American.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The steam ship Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning about six o'clock—she left Liverpool on the 4th, inst and has made the passage in twelve days and a half. The H., was detained off the harbor by thick weather on Tuesday—had it been clear on that day, she would have made the passage in less than 12 days, the shortest one ever made across the Atlantic.

The Hibernia has an unusually large number of passengers, numbering 111 from Liverpool to Halifax and Boston, and 5 from Halifax.

The demand at Liverpool on the 3d. for Cotton was steady, and the middling qualities of American being sparingly offered, the market continued tolerably firm. It is generally understood, that if better prices were insisted upon the demand would fall off; and the stock on hand being so heavy, with a prevailing belief, that the last crop will far exceed the recent estimates, that, in short, it will not be much, if any, below two millions and a half—holders are content to sell at the current rates. They may, upon the whole, be considered steady, and if there is an absence of great excitement, there are no existing symptoms of depression.

The grain markets, in consequence of the recent rain—although the morh is still wanted, are more depressed than they were at the sailing of the last packet and prices have been reduced a little. Canadian Flour has met a free sale at 28s to 28s. 6d. per barrel, and has been a good deal inquired for.

It is announced that the Dublin Corporation, to mark their sympathy for Mr O'Connell, intend to elect him Lord Mayor for the ensuing year: the term of the present official expires in November.

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Heytesbury, appointed to succeed Earl de Grey appears to stand well in the estimation of all parties in the State.

During the imprisonment of O'Connell, the 'rent' keeps up to the mark, and the excitement of the people appears to be at fever heat.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell, Jr., had addressed the Repealers of Ulster after the manner of his father, calling upon them to abstain from any outrage upon the Orangemen, who, it is said, intend to walk in procession on the 1st and 12th of July.

Letters have been received by the Admiralty from Captain Wyvill, of the Cleopatra, 36, at the Cape of Good Hope, confirming the account of the massacre of Lieut. Molesworth and seven seamen of the frigate.

The torch of the incendiary still blazes in the agricultural counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. The London Times has had a correspondent securing the two countries for some time past, for the purpose of getting, if possible at the solution of a crime which the most horrid depravity and the most appalling destitution on the part of the peasantry. In the county of Suffolk alone there had been 131 incendiary fires since Christmas.

The news by the overland mail is generally regarded as being very unfavorable in a commercial point of view. The demand for British manufactured goods had been somewhat checked during the interval of the previous arrival. One of the accounts states that the American merchants were most persevering in their efforts to dispose of manufactures received from the United States, and that "American domestics" had for the first time been inserted in one of the prices current, although not much is reported to have been done in them.

An immense steamer, to be named the Terrible, and fitted with engines of 800 horse power is about to be launched at Deptford.

Official advices from Sierra Leone announce the capture of five slavers, four of them Brazilians by the British cruisers. In one of them were embarked 546 negroes, of whom 128 died on the passage.

A great sensation has been created by the news of the loss of the steamer Manchester, Captain Dudley, on the mouth of the Elbe, on the 16th and 17th ult, with the whole of her crew and six passengers. Several other vessels went down in the same gale.

It is reported that the present session of Parliament will be brought to a close about the middle of July.

Charles Dickens is now on a tour in Italy, and intends to be absent from England about a twelvemonth.

Great meetings have been held in England in behalf of the Irish traversers.

The electors of several boroughs in Ireland returning conservatives and non Repeal members have sent requisitions to their representatives, calling upon them to resign.

The Ojibbeway Indians, whilst in London, made a purchase of some 15,000 brass thimbles for the purposes of ornament and barter when they get home again.

The queen has conferred the Grand Cross of Charles III, on Santa Ana, President of the Republic of Mexico.

It is now settled that the Count de Trepani—brother to the King of Naples, is to marry the Queen of Spain. During the past 12 months, Spain has had seven different ministries.

The Prince de Joinville has sailed in command of the expedition against Morocco.

Another conflagration had occurred on Chat Moss, in South Lancashire, which at one time threatened serious consequences to the Liuerpool and Manchester Railway.

France. The most interesting portion of the intelligence received from France since our last arrival, relates to the affairs of Algiers and Morocco. The Emperor of Morocco, on receiving the report of the defeat of his troops, disavowed the conduct of their commander.

"The sun was hot enough yesterday" [says the New Orleans Picayune of the 6th] to melt any thing—but the heart of a miser. Hundreds of our citizens cleared out for the North and West. We are now at or near the minimum of our summer population." On the same day in New Orleans several persons died in the street of excessive heat.

IMPORTANT TO SADDLERS.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have commenced the Saddle Tree making business on Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Virgin alley, opposite the Pittsburgh Foundry, where they will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of all kinds of Saddle-Trees, at the lowest price. Purchasers will find it advantageous to give them a call, as their long experience at the business will enable them to do work that cannot be surpassed, at the following prices:

Spanish brass heads	$21 00 ₱ doz.
Common Spanish	15 00
Half Spanish	10 50
Side Trees	10 50
Best fall backs	9 00
Common do.	7 50

NEALONS & HAGUE.

☞ All orders directed to them will be attended to with neatness and despatch. in 10-dandw8t*

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The undersigned will sell the farm whereon he now resides, situate on the Allegheny River, ten miles from Pittsburgh, known by the name of Poolville place, containing about **90 Acres,** 70 acres cleared and in good order; 50 acres of which is River Bottom of the best kind. There is on the farm a goood brick house well finished, a good barn, stabling, etc.

There is a good young Orchard of almost every variety of Fruit Trees of the best kind, most of them in a good state of bearing. Comment is unnecessary, as the place will bear to be examined, and those wishing to purchase will consequently see it.

The place will be sold at a fair price, and an undoubted title made; and if not sold before the first of September it will be rented for such terms as may be agreed on.

jy2—w2m'f MATTHEW MAGARY.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

A LARGE assortment of French Burr and Laurel Hill Mill-stones and Bolting-cloths of all numbers at reduced prices. Also, in il gearing of the most improved kinds, and all kinds of mill furnishing made to order at NO. 244 LIBERTY STREET, near the canal. W. W. WALLACE.

april 5—d&w

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

SIXTEEN Ploughs, various kinds and numbers, on hand and for sale at 25 per cent less than regular prices to close an administrator's account.

W. W. WALLACE,
april 5—d&w No. 244 Liberty street.

NEW LEATHER STORE,

No. 101 WOOD STREET
[our doors above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

RICHARD BARD,

INTENDS keeping constantly on hand, a full assortment of Baltimore and New York Spanish Sole Lea her Slaughter do. Philadelphia and other Eastern Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Skirting Harness, Bridle, Seatings, Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Shoe Findings, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash.

N. B. The highest prices given for Leather in the rough. March 5, 1844—d&wtf.

LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE undersigned intending to pursue permanently the business of Surveying and Civil Engineering, offers his services to the public.

Having had a very extensive practice with Mr. Z. W. Remington in this vicinity, he feels warrant d in saying that his experience and practical knowledge will be advantageous to those who may employ him. Persons interested in rea estate will find at his office plans of the City, City Distrtict, "Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh," "Manor of Pittsburgh," Birmingham, Lawrenceville, and of Lots and Farms extending several miles around Pittsburgh. R. E. McGOWIN,

Office Penn st. a few doors above Hand st., Pittsburgh

REFERENCES:

Richard Biddle, Esq., Wilson McCandless, John Anderson, William Arthurs, R. S. Cassat, P. Mulvany, Jas. S. Craft, Esq., Hon. Harmar Denny, Chas. S. Bradford, Esq., O. Metcalf, Esq

NOTICE.

☞ Those of my friends and the public, who may wish to have recourse to any of my papers, draughts, or plans, will hereafter find them in the office of Mr. R. E. McGOWIN, whom I respectfully recommend as one in whose professional abilities and integrity they may depend.

Z. W. REMINGTON.

March 7, 1844—d&wly.

NEW CABINET AND CHAIR WAREROOM.

JOSEPH W. LOWRIE,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Wareroom in SECOND STREET,

BETWEEN WOOD AND SMITHFIELD STREETS,

Directly opposite Mr. Samuel Church's warehouse, where he would invite them to call if they want good furniture at a fair price, as he has provided himself with the best of workmen and materials, and transacts business upon the principle of "small profits and quick returns." All orders left at the wareroom, either by day or night, will be attended to on the shortest possible notice. may 2—d&wly

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that Letters of Administration with the will annexed, have been granted to me on the estate of WILLIAM ANDERSON, late of Lawrenceville, deceased. All persons having claims or demands against said estate will present the same without delay to me at Lawrenceville, or to T. MELLON, Esq. my Attorney, Pittsburgh. MARGARET ANDERSON,

jn 16—w6tT Administratrix

SELLERS'

VERMIFUGE

A DEAD SHOT—All the Vermifuge manufacturers of the country are challenged to produce stronger testimony than the following:—

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—Dear Sir, One teaspoonful of your Vermifuge was given to a child of Mr. Bradbury, about 20 months old, and the single dose expelled the enormous quantity of 234 worms, in about four hours from the time of taking the dose. BENJ. LYTLE.

Union township, Washington co., Pa.

Carmichaeltown, Green county, Pa.

Mr. R. E. Sellers, Sir:—A daughter of mine being unwell, and having many reasons to believe that she was troubled with worms, I gave her a few doses of your Vermifuge according to the directions, and she passed 60 worms of a large size. I have no hesitation in saying that your Vermifuge is better than any other with which I am acquainted. Yours, &c. JAMES BARNS.

New-Cumberland, Dec. 6, 1843.

Mr. R E. Sellers, Sir,—This is to certify that I bought of Ponsall and Grafton, one bottle of your Vermifuge and gave it to three of my children from seventy months to five years old, and it took from them sixty to one hundred and fifty worms of the largest size, and gave them immediate relief. I therefore recommend your Vermifuge in preference to all others with which I am acquainted.

LEVI COLVER.

☞ Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS. (Successor to Shinn & Sellers.) No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

And sold also by J. BAKER, Wheeling, Va.; P. HUGUS, Canton, O.; J. W. BARR, Greensburgh, Pa.; C. C. WICK, Wayne; J. & H. DUNCAN, Poland, O., and J. MITCHELL, Allegheny city, Pa. ja 16

RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in cash, for any quantity of rags delivered at the corner of Penn and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

may 9—w6m* HENRY McCULLOUGH.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 3¼ miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further information may be obtained by applying at 29 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

IN the Orphans' Court of said county, No. 36, March Term, 1844.

In the matter of the Petition of Samuel Robinson and Harriet Robinson, late Harriet Gray, for partition of the estate of John B. Gray, dec'd.

And now to wit, June 22d, A. D. 1844, on motion of A. H. Miller, the Court grant a rule upon Harriet Gray, intermarried with Samuel Robinson, Sarah Gray, intermarried with Abraham Hines, Mary Gray, intermarried with Michael Fry, William Little, guardian of Nelson R. Gray, and Simeon Bullord, guardian of Jonathan C. Gray, Susan Gray, Louisa Gray, Emeline Gray, Roscoe B. Gray, and John W. Gray, heirs and legal representatives of said John B. Gray, deceased, to be and appear at October Term, 1844, and accept or refuse the real estate of said decedent at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold, and the court do further order that notice be given personally or by writing left at their places of abode, to all parties interested, residing in Allegheny county, and to all persons resident without the county by publication in the Pittsburgh Gazette, by four insertions in the same paper. By the Court.

THOMAS FARLEY, Clerk.

All persons interested in the above estate, are hereby notified of the above rule. E. TROVILLO, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, June 28th, 1844. jy2—w4tT

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

NEW YORK, January 25, 1843.

I HAVE been afflicted with the Asthma for 24 years, some times so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation and skill in the country, twice the disease proved nearly fatal to life.

Some few weeks since, I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave instant relief, and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Wheezing, and Soreness of the Lungs, I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to the agent, whom I do not know, only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. VEACH, In Williams' Law Office, 58 William st.

☞ We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Recorder of the City of New York.
JOHN TOWER, Vicar General of New York.

For sale wholesale and retail by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Sixth and Wood sts.

TO TRAVELERS,

As well as to the Public.

ARE you travelling for health—are you going to watering places or other places of resort to recruit and improve your health—are you sick and know not what to take? Then read the following:—

DR. N. B. LEIDY;

a regular Druggist as well as Physician, attested by

Dr. Physic,	Dr. Chapman,	Dr. Jackson,
" Dewess,	" James,	" Gibson,
" Homer,	" Hare,	" Co